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IN THE CAPITOL.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The Position of the Southern Members on the Questions Now Before the Country—As to the Warner Silver Bill—Sunset Cox's Views on Certain Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Whatever you may see in the newspapers in regard to the attitude of the democrats in congress must be taken with a very large grain of salt, and if you add two large grains you will not be doing the subject the least injustice. The correspondents do not take the trouble to inform themselves. They sit up in the reporters' galleries in the capitol and saunter around the hotels with the air of men who have saved the country thrice over, but who didn't care to take the trouble of fatiguing themselves in the same way again. They talk with a congressman here and a congressman there, but they know no more of the aggregate views and opinions of either democrats or republicans until these views and opinions have become crystalized in the proceedings of congress than you who sit in your sanctum in Atlanta. Therefore, when you are told that the democrats are going to do so and so, you must take the information for what it is worth. I noticed in a western republican paper the other day a little paragraph copied from THE CONSTITUTION which set forth the fact that so far as the southern people are concerned, they do not propose to allow the issue of troops or no troops at the polls to become a sectional question. This very accurately defines the temper of the southern democrats in congress. They do not propose, under the circumstances, that either themselves or their constituents shall be held responsible for the results of the democratic policy. They are willing, however, to support the northern and western democrats in whatever course the latter may see proper to pursue. The truth of the business is, some of the western men who were most blatant in the caucus have, during the past several days been engaged in hedging, as the young men about town call it, and some of the northern democrats are supposed to be on the same line. Now, in a matter of business like this the southern members are not only eminently conservative, but they have a knack of seeing as far through a hole in a grindstone as those of the north, with whom politics is a mere matter of dollars and cents, and there will be no mistake made. It is the purpose of the southern democrats to pin the responsibility squarely upon the northern democrats, where it belongs. Some of the latter, who were exceedingly officious in the causes of the proceedings have been heard to say that the policy heretofore adopted was merely preliminary to the vetoes and was to be so considered. This is of course all very well, as far as matters have gone, but a letter has been prepared and presented to the proper persons which is intended to offset and prevent any misunderstanding whatever. It is addressed to the northern democratic senators and representatives, is signed by the southern senators and representatives, and is about as follows: "We, the senators, and representatives in congress from the south, thinking it wise to consult with you as to some line of policy in the issue now made between the executive and congress, desire some distinct expression of opinion from you and we are prepared to follow your advice." The tenor of this letter has already been printed here, and quite a number of northern democrats have declared their intention of standing by the line of policy first marked out. A week ago, they would have gladly made this the excuse of favoring a back-down, but public sentiment is so strong against the use of troops at the polls, and has made itself felt in such a marked manner that I risk nothing in repeating my prediction that the democrats, at least so far as the army bill is concerned, pursue the policy agreed upon in the caucus.

The legislative appropriation bill reached Hayes to-day, and it is stated that he will send in his veto to-morrow. The marrow of the message has already been served out to the newspaper men, who hung upon the outer edges of Rogers's mild familiarity. Indeed, it is said the message has been ready some days, and it must be that the delay of congress in forwarding the bill has caused the fraudulent president to fret and fume in his anxiety to aid the Chandlers and the foolish revolutionists who compose the rag-tag and bob-tail of their corps. The message, however, is now forthcoming, and it will be found to be a weak and thoroughly partisan defense of the federal supervisors and deputy marshals, with some pudding from the pen of Devens thrown in to serve as a sort of strengthening plaster. The message will conclude by suggesting that, if the laws are defective or oppressive, they should be amended, but under no circumstances should they be repealed. It is understood that no allusion will be made to the test oath for federal jurors, for the reason that Mr Hayes hopes to have an opportunity of approving a separate bill repealing that clause. In brief, the message will consist of an attempt to serve to the country in a fresh shape the cold baked meats that have garnished the dreary platitudes of the speakers on the republican side, and the effort will no doubt be seized upon by your amiable friend Rogers as an excuse for hugging the Hon. Zachariah Chandler in the entry-way.

I believe the passage of the Warner silver bill as amended is variously regarded here as a victory for the gold men and for the silver men. However this may be, I am sure the country would be glad to see it become a law. The monometalists—and there are some ravening specimens of that class here wholly apart from the ridiculous Mr. Chittenden, of New York—are congratulating themselves and their families with enthusiastic effusion upon the fact that they defeated that portion of the bill giving bullion owners $100 for $85 worth of silver, and the friends of the bill congratulate themselves that, after a hard fight, they were able to retain that feature of the bill which commands the secretary of the treasury to pay the interest on the public debt, and the public creditors in general, in silver dollars and in paper certificates based on them. There may be some doubt of the fate of the bill before the senate finance committee, but the silver men say not. They calculate that Senators Wallace, Voorhees, Beck, Jones of Nevada, and Ferry will vote to report the bill at once, and as they are a majority of the committee, they have the matter in their own hands. In this event, the bill will be promptly reported to the senate, and it will be laboriously discussed in that body. Senator Thurman, I am told, has no doubt that it will pass. As a matter of course, a veto is looked for, but as the country seems to have its eyes set silverward, this action of the fraudulent president will only add to the size and weight of the democratic boom. Mr. Stephens says he would have been glad of an opportunity to answer L. P. Morton's speech against the bill the other day, but he found it impossible to get the floor.

There seems to be confusion at the white house. Mr. Hayes gave audience to a parcel of exodus agents a day or two ago, and went so far as to make them a speech, but when the agents of the exodus came to give what he said to the erratic newspaper reporters, it was discovered that either he or the agents had forgotten the tenor of the remarks, and this fact created a real uproar in administration circles. Mr. Rogers, I am told, was quite beside himself with grief and perplexity. What the result of all this is, or is to be, I cannot tell, and I doubt if Mr. Hayes yet remembers what he did say, or what he ought to have said. You people in Georgia, surrounded as you are with peace, prosperity and content, ought to thank heaven that you are not fraudulent presidents. No one can possibly imagine how much trouble and vexation falls to the lot of a really virtuous fraudulent president.

It is announced upon the authority of private letters that Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General Lee, who has been traveling in Europe during the past few years, will shortly be married to a prominent English merchant of Birmingham. How many aspirations will go up from the people of the south for the happiness of her, the daughter of him, who above all others, was the life, and hope, and center of the lost cause!

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

At an informal meeting of the democratic conference committee held to-night, a general interchange of views was had upon the appropriation bills and other measures pending before congress. A member of the committee who had left previous to adjournment, said that there had been no propositions submitted, and that the purpose of the meeting was to enable the members to freely express themselves on various questions at issue. The meeting was slightly attended. Messrs. Cox, Carlisle, Hampton and Jones (Fla.) were absent. In reply to an inquiry to-night, Mr. Cox said he did not anticipate that the southern democrats intended to request the northern members of that party to map out a plan of further procedure as has been stated, and should they do so, he would not favor any such transaction, as in his opinion the southern members should share the responsibility of any caucus action by which the party will be bound. Up to a late hour the conference was still in progress.

The legislative bill reached the president yesterday. The veto will be sent to the house to-morrow.

The ways and means committee to-day agreed to report Mr. Wood's resolution fixing the date of adjournment to June 10.

The president this evening received some 300 delegates from the International convention of the Young Men's Christian association, which adjourned last night in Baltimore. The reception took place in the East room. Mr. Amos, president of the Washington Young Men's Christian association, introduced the delegates as representatives of 2,400 Young Men's Christian associations from all lands. The president said it afforded him great pleasure to receive so many young men, and expressed himself in hearty sympathy with their noble work of helping young men. Each of the delegates were then introduced by name and shook hands with the president.

In the cabinet to-day the attorney-general rendered an opinion holding that Captain Eads is entitled to a final installment of $500,000 claimed by him on the jetty contract, and the secretary of war has ordered payment made.

The attorney-general also rendered an opinion in the case of Prior N. Coleman, of Tennessee, a soldier who was found guilty of murder by court-martial during the war, and has been fourteen years under sentence of death. For some unexplained reason the sentence was never executed by the military authorities, and Coleman was tried, found guilty and sentenced by the state courts. Upon an appeal the supreme court of the United States decided at its last term that the second trial and sentence were invalid and ordered the prisoner turned over to the military authorities. The attorney-general now holds that the original sentence by court-martial was not affected by the decision of the United States supreme court, and that Coleman can still be hung. He recommends, however, that in view of the circumstances and lapse of time, the president commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Senators McDonald, Bayard and Conkling, as a sub-committee of the senate committee on judiciary, heard Mr. D. T. Corbin and several witnesses, who appeared at his request in rebuttal of the charges which have been made against him with a view to defeating his confirmation as chief justice of the United States court of Utah territory. The published reports that final adverse action had been taken upon this case by the judiciary committee were erroneous.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds to-day referred to the secretary of war for consideration and report Mr. Nicholl's bill, vesting the title of the United States barracks, in the city of Savannah, Ga., in the corporation of said city.

The select senate committee, of which Mr. Bruce is chairman, appointed to investigate the management of the affairs of the freedman's bank, met to-day for the purpose of examining Mr. Alvord, ex-president of that institution. But in view of the confused nature of the bank's book-keeping, it was deemed advisable to defer his examination until the committee, with the assistance of experts, shall have made further progress in the private examination of the books.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Dawes asked leave to correct Mr. McDonald's statement of yesterday that supervisors of elections were appointed in Massachusetts for the purpose of controlling the election in the interest of the republican party against General Butler.

Mr. Dawes said these officers were appointed on the application of members of both parties, and to secure fairness alone. It could not be shown that any legally qualified voter was debarred from voting.

Mr. Hoar also spoke on the same subject. The senate then took up the bill relative to the transfer of animals.

After a lengthy discussion on the bill providing for the transportation of animals, the senate agreed to postpone the subject until the first Monday in December next. The senate then took up the bill to make subsidiary coin exchangeable for lawful money, and for other purposes; and without acting thereon adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The bill relative to the removal of cases from state to federal courts came up in the morning hour, the pending question being on the seconding of the previous question. Mr. F. Wood appealed to Mr. Townshend, who has charge of the bill, to permit its reference or recommittal so as not to have it blocking up the business of all other committees. Mr. Townshend, however, regarded it as his duty to press for action on the bill. The republicans then resorted to the policy of withholding their votes, and this rendered necessary a call of the house.

The call of the house was followed by roll call. On a motion to dispense with further proceedings and the morning hour having expired the bill went over without action.

The house then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, the senate bill in relation to that subject being substituted for the house bill of like character.

The house passed the contagious disease bill as it come from the senate without amendment. It now awaits the president's signature to become a law.

The Louisville Turf.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—The races of yesterday, which were postponed on account of rain, took place to-day. The first race, association purse, for beaten horses, had eight starters; Keene Richards, jr., won the first heat, Ada Glenn (the favorite) 2d, Sallie Polk 3d, Pomeroy 4th and Momenteum 5th; time 1:46¾. The second heat of the race was won by Keene Richards, jr., Pomeroy 2d, Ada Glenn 3d; time 1:46.

Second race, the Clark stake, for three-year-olds, seven started—Falsetto, Trinidad, Buckner, Wissahickon, Mary Ann, General Pike and Barak. Their order indicating their choice in the pools. Falsetto won, Buckner 2d, Trinidad 3d; time 3:40½.

Third race, Tennessee stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash, won by Bowen's Wallenstien; Forseo 2d, Kimball (the favorite) 3d, Luke Blackburn 4th, Harry 5th and Howard 6th; time 1:17½.

The last race, a four mile dash, was won by Patrol; Wheeler 2d, Jim Bell 3d, Ella Rowett 4th, Charlie Bush 5th and Saterna last; time 7:56¾. The track was not muddy, but very slow and sticky.

FASHION NOTES.

THE use of elbow-sleeves has revived that of black velvet bands for bracelets.

PLAIN, short, round skirts are faced at the bottom, not bound or edged with braid.

YOUNG girls just entering their teens are given dresses very like their older sisters

SMALL boys wear long, dark colored stockings, whether dressed in white or colors.

PINAFORE suits for girls from four to ten appear among novelty costumes for children.

SLIPS with yokes and Spanish flounces are the first short clothes of both boy and girl babies.

THE hat and bonnet alone show the difference between a small boy's and girl's dress at present.

WORTH drapes wide sashes straight around the hips of many of his costumes, fastening them with large fancy buckles on one hip.

THE draperies wide of plain skirts are made short, en panier, and very bouffant around the hips, with a very short apron or none at all.

A NEW skirt trimming consists of square slashed-up edges, under which are placed ruffles of plaited lace showing between the slashes.

PINAFORE jackets of navy blue cloth, trimmed with gilt braid and buttons, will be worn with white dresses by little girls of four up to ten years.

THE long Mary Antoinette black lace fichu is revived. It is crossed on the bosom and the long ends formed into a bow, with the ends in the back.

A PRETTY belt is formed by a wide, watered ribbon passed around the waist, with one very long flat loop and two longer ends hanging directly down the front.

CHANGEABLE ribbons, blue with gold, green with cream color, rose with blue, and pale peacock and pink with gendarme blue are among the late millinery novelties.

GABRIELLES fastening in front with a double row of buttons, and trimmed with flounces at the bottom, are worn by both boys and girls under five years of age.

THE materials in use for untrimmed plain round skirts are corduroy, plain satin, ladies' cloth, velvet, striped satin and moire silks and moire and faille striped silk.

THE STRANGE IN LIFE

A CURIOUS ELECTRIC EXPLOSION.

A Powder Magazine Struck by Lightning—A Terrible Scene at Niagara, in Which a Famous Guide is Caught in the Rapids and is Swept Over the Cataract.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Further reports show that the lightning struck the magazine belonging to the Oriental powder company, situated in the southwestern suburbs of the city, and so completely demolished it as to leave no trace of there ever having been a magazine on that spot. The structure contained fifty-one thousand pounds of powder, which were exploded singly and in groups by the lightning. The coverings were scattered in fragments throughout the vicinity. A barn about a block away had not so much as a window broken, but its roof was covered with debris. A dwelling-house two blocks and a half distant sustained no damage though surrounded with remnants of the kegs. Its occupants did not even hear the explosion. The watchman who watches the cars of powder when they stand on the powder-switch, about three-quarters of a mile from the magazine, saw the flashes as each keg exploded, the appearance indicating that the explosion took an upward course and did not scatter much.

The Dupont, the American, the Little Miami and Wayne powder companies have magazines in the same vicinity, but none of them were in any way harmed. The flash was seen four miles from the place; but no one at Brighton park, a suburb two miles away, heard the explosion or felt the shock. Representatives of the other powder companies felicitate themselves upon the extraordinary good luck by which the magazines escaped injury. No person was hurt by the explosion.

The loss is stated by the Oriental representatives here to be about $4,000—of course not insured. These gentlemen consider the explosion one of the most extraordinary in their knowledge or experience. Another magazine belonging to the Oriental stood only six hundred feet away, full of powder, and was not disturbed in the slightest degree, while within a radius of three-quarters of a mile stood other magazines, containing an aggregate of half a million pounds of powder. This is what is known as the powder district, and is where the law requires all powder to be stored. It is about a mile outside the city limits, and near what used to be known as Brighton course.

BUFFALO, May 27.—Pie Walker was the man who furnished the details of the tragedy. After successfully wrestling with the eddies and currents and the rocks and rapids of the river for years, and saving a score or more of persons from watery graves, he, to-day, was swept over the American cataract in the presence of a large crowd of excursionists, who were scattered about, little suspecting the awful spectacle which they were so suddenly called upon to witness.

The primary cause of Walker's death was drunkenness. He had a lip for liquor, which frequently got the better of him. Where he imbibed to-day is not known, but about two o'clock he was observed to leave Port Day, two miles above the head of Goat Island, badly intoxicated. It is believed he pulled over to one of the islands, where he discussed the contents of a keg of beer with some companions. It is then supposed he attempted to reach Goat Island or to return to Port Day. To row a boat to Goat Island is a very dangerous and fool-hardy trick, but one many times accomplished by Walker. He would row for a small purse on a wager, or even to gratify the curiosity of tourists.

Whatever his calculations, he miscalculated his powers and was caught in Trap Rapids just above Goat island, and it was at this point that the horrified spectators first caught sight of him as he came down the river. A man on the bank shouted to row in to the sluice-way, near the Cataract house, and he tried to do so, but caught a cramp, lost his balance and fell backward into the boat, where he lay stupefied with intoxication. The liberated oar drifted away from the boat, and the light skiff was caught in the swift current and carried down until it reached a point about half way between the head of the island and the Cataract house, when it caught upon a rock and swung around for several seconds. The situation at this time was one of the extreme horror, and the spectators looked on with bated breath and beating hearts. The boat then jumped upon its terrible journey, riding upon the crest of the water, then struck a half sunken rock and parted in twain, spilling the occupants into the boiling rapids. The spectators on the shore at Goat island and the bridge, not less than four hundred of whom were spectators of this awful catastrophe, saw the man rise above the surface of water, throw up his hands once, and then his body was caught in the restless underflow and was swept from sight forever.

The ferrymen below the falls were notified, and rowing near the cataract made search for the body, but nothing was found but his hat, badly cut by the rocks, an oar injured, and the pieces of his boat. The latter were eagerly sought by curiosity hunters of souviniers of the terrible accident.

The victim was well known at the falls. He was a boat-house keeper, and was a wild, harum-scarum, dissipated fellow. He cared nothing for the danger of the river, and laughed to scorn the very idea of fear. He was credited with being a regular outlaw and smuggler, and when in danger from the law, he would seek one of the smaller islands, and remain until the storm against him blew over.

He made much trouble for his neighbors by his vindictiveness and revengeful spirit. His redeeming feature was his proficiency in saving human life, the result of his desperate daring. He was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—On the 15th inst. Jennie Fouts, a young woman perhaps twenty years of age, living in the rear of the First Presbyterian church, on New York street, fell in a faint after having suffered from a dull, aching pain for several days, which could no longer be withstood. She took to her bed and was treated for fever until Wednesday evening, when she was removed to the city hospital for better care than she could receive in a private house, among comparative strangers. Dr. Davis, the superintendent, noticed vomit that looked very much like the dreaded black vomit, and on examination, the presence of blood corpuscles and acid reaction, which are characteristics of the original black vomit accompanying yellow fever. The superintendent at once sought the advice of a prominent physician in the treatment of the case, but their united skill could not resist the ravages of the disease, and she died last night, as stated, on the ninth day after the attack. Superintendent Davis states there have been five such cases, three of them fatal, within the past few weeks. He acknowledged the disease is something like yellow fever, and the treatment pursued has been as for yellow fever. There were two or three cases of yellow fever here last summer, imported from the south, and it is feared that the fever germs are here, and will be liable to develop under hot weather, particularly if June should be wet and hot.

Interviews with several leading physicians show that they know of these cases at the hospital, and that the sanitary condition of the city is such as to cause decided measures to be necessary to preserve the city.

Dr. Fletcher pronounced the hospital case yellow fever, and said there was no probability of a spread of the disease now, still we are liable to have trouble if continous warm weather should set in, followed by June rains.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following is taken from the abstract of reports from foreign countries received by the surgeon-general of the marine hospital service:

HAVANA—Deaths from yellow fever, week ended May 17, 8; small pox, 20.

HATTI—PORT-AU-PRINCE.—Yellow fever still prevails in the city and is considered to be increasing. A fever known as "la mauvais fever," is very prevalent, and many persons have died, but while it is said to be distinct from yellow fever, it is even more feared by the people than the latter.

The state department has received information that the yellow fever prevailed at Port au-Prince fifteen years ago, but that since that period there has been no reappearance of the disease until now. In regard to the sanitary condition of Port-au-Prince it is remarked by Minister Langston that "the streets are constantly foul and that not even police regulations of any sort are enforced." There is no regulations to oblige even the filthiest persons to remove deposits from the streets, nor from the gutters or sidewalks in front of their doors, and "the harbor is also full of foul matter of every sort." The fact of the existence of this mass of putrefying animal and vegetable matter in one of the hottest climates, taken in connection with the absence of yellow fever from the city for the last fifteen years, furnishes presumptive evidence, at least, that deposits of filth alone, even when saturated with moisture and heated, are incapable of generating yellow fever. The fever which is apparently produced by the filth of the city, while quite fatal, is said to differ materially from yellow fever in all essential particulars."

MINIAGOANE.—The United States consular agent reports, through Minister Langston, that yellow fever exists in the city and a large number of seamen have died. It is reported that out of twelve cases on board the Italian bark Medoro seven or eight have died. One of the crew of the American schooner Hattie M. Howes died on the 3d inst., and the vessel sailed for New York, having on board another patient who was convalescent.

BRAZIL—SANTOS.—The United States consul reports, through the state department, under date of April 15, that sporadic cases of yellow fever have recently occurred at that port and several deaths have occurred, among them a sailor, one of the crew of the bark Caro, of Philadelphia, on the 12th of April, and the captain of a British vessel (name not given) on the 19th. The brig Ottawa, bound for Bull river, and the steamer Hipparchus (Belgium), cleared without bills of health, the consul declining to give such bills for the present.

EFFECT OF RAINFALL.—He invites attention to the rainfall of that district as a probable factor in the varying degrees of violence in the epidemics of yellow fever in the last eight years, the virulence of the epidemic being, in his opinion, in inverse ratio to the amount of flushing the streets receive during the rains. In this connection it may be noted that in Africa, in the region of country affected by the typhus epidemic, the consuls have spoken of the very great rainfall, the country having been inundated, the bridges washed away and communication between the larger towns and the country in many instances suspended altogether.

WHEELING, May 27.—The Intelligencer will on to-morrow publish an account of the recent doings of the so-called vigilants of Wertzel county W. Va., who style themselves red men. They attacked the house of a man named Hazenbaugh, breaking the windows with stones and injuring his wife and children severely. They then served a notice to leave the country within a stated time on pain of hanging upon Hazenbaugh, whose crime is not stated. Ellen Kendall was notified to leave the county within three days or she would be hung. Her offence was a refusal to keep company with one of the gang. The town of Littleton, has been served with a notice by the gang that a summary vengeance awaits it on account of the sympathy its people manifested to those aggrieved by the visits of the red men. A justice of the peace was warned to leave the state within three days, which he hastily obeyed. Threats against and warnings to other persons have been made and given and a general fear and lawlessness prevails throughout the country.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—A dispatch to the Courier-Journal from Riverton, Ky., says the Underwood war has again broken out on upper Tygart creek, in Carter county. Elva Underwood, while peacefully at work in a cornfield, near his home, on Thursday, was shot from an ambush, and when found by his children, was dying. George Underwood, Elvas's father, was also killed in a similar manner, and Jesse Underwood has entered the field as avenger of his family's wrongs. It is feard there will be a terrible amount of bloodshed, and the farmers in that section are forsaking their fields from fear of assassin's ball. Information has been received from Breathitt county that Andrew Carpenter was shot by an unknown person in ambush while peacefully working in his own yard, and fears are entertained that this is but a forerunner of more bloodshed.

MARSHALL, May 26.—While Wm. Wilkinson was speaking to Mrs. Angell concerning marriage with her daughter, to which Mrs. Angell objected, her son approached from the rear firing at Wilkinson without effect with a shot gun. Wilkinson wrestled the gun away and shot young Angell fatally in the stomach.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steam woolen company of Catskill, New York, which consigned all its goods to Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., have suspended pending the settlement of the firm's affairs. Liabilities of the company are reported at about $200,000.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Three heavy judgments have been entered against Emanuel Bernheimer and Jos. Schmid, late proprietors of Lyon brewery, at Lyon park. They were generally estimated to be worth at least a half million dollars, but become involved by real estate transactions. In December they dissolved partnership, transferring their business to their sons, Simon E. Bernheimer and August Schmid.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—M. Schwartz & Bro.'s hardware and junk establishment, corner of Magazine and Julia streets, was burned to-night. The loss is estimated to be $100,000. Insurance not known.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—Owing to a strong guard last night the prisoners confined in the Murfreesboro jail for robbery and murder were not lynched by the mob which gathered for that purpose. At the preliminary examination of John Hall and Burrell Smith yesterday morning, they confessed having murdered Major Pugh. They waived an examination, and will be tried before the criminal court within thirty days.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Meyer Galdsall Young, of Kreigers county, the conspirator of the Broadway savings' bank failure has turned up in Denison, Texas, where he has a store and good stock of goods. It is reported, however, that he will make an assignment. It is not known yet whether an officer will be sent for him but it is likely that measures will be taken for his arrest as soon as the necessary papers can be procured.

A Condemned Building.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A committee of the city council appointed to examine into the condition of the new city building now being erected, report many and serious deficits in the stone, workmanship and character of the work, and that the whole structure should be pulled down and rebuilt according to the contract. The expense entailed by following this advice would approach a half million.

The Strike Ended.

SCRANTON, PA., May 27.—The strike of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal company miners has ended. All of them went to work on the receiver's terms.

DALTON DOTS.

DALTON has two flourishing colleges.

THERE are three roads, with two passenger trains a day coming to Dalton.

WILL LEWIS scoops in the passengers on all the trains on the Western and Atlantic road. He carries them up to the National hotel, and feasts them like kings. Mr. J. Q. A. Lewis and his son Mr. W. M. Lewis conducts one of the best hotels in the state.

DALTON has a cooking club in which the ladies of the city take a just pride. It is teaching them household economy with rare accuracy. The meetings are always well attended, and at each there is a row of pretty faces attractive enough to make any man join in the elegant benedictions which Owen Meredith showers on the art of cooking.

CHINA ONCE MORE.

ABOUT THE LITTLE BROWN MEN.

About Their Farming—How They Live—The Shop Keepers—A New Secret Union—The Gossip of the Crowded Land Retailed Out to Barbarian Ears.

Some time ago we published an interview upon China, its habits and customs, the interview having been had with a missionary who had spent several years there. This interview created a great deal of interest, and was discussed on all sides. We met on yesterday a gentleman who has spent much of his life in China, and who has been always interested in anything that pertains to the Chinese.

"It would be hard," he said, "to find more solid and reliable information about this strange people, in the same space, than was contained in that interview you published. It is almost impossible, however, for an American to have any intelligent idea of the Chinese and their country without seeing it."

LIKE AN EVERLASTING COUNTRY FAIR.

The first thing that strikes the stranger with wonder is the marvelous manner in which the people are crowded together. In this country, in even the most populous states, a man may ascend a high mountain, and look over a vast scene of almost perfect solitude. He may look for miles and miles on every side and hardly see a human being, and very few signs of life. In China it is different. Let him ascend any sort of eminence and he will see literally thousands of busy men and women on all sides of him, engaged in the various avocations of life. The scene reminds him of a vast garden, and the groups of laborers or loiterers remind him of a perpetual country fair in progress. You can find in all the vast dominion of China none of the solitudes that we know here. Here you can go a half day without meeting any one—there you meet people at every step."

"This great crowding of them together must influence their lives; does it not?"

"Of course. It learns them to economize everything, and especially space and provisions. For instance, they have learned that while a horse can do the work of five men, he eats what would support seven men. This margin between product and consumption, as narrow as it is, has led them to almost entirely do away with the horse, and you find very few of them in the kingdom anywhere.

"They economize everything. A Chinaman will raise in pots in his windows almost enough vegetables to do his family. If he has an old pond or lake he will cut the bamboo reeds on its edges, tie them into a raft, and with a dredging shovel will raise soil from the bottom of the lake and spread it on this raft. On this artificial patch, floating about in the lake, he will

RAISE BETTER AND FULLER CROPS

than many a Georgia farmer will on a ten acre field. A farm of four or five acres is a vast posession in China and will make its owner rich.

As an evidence of how they economize space you may have noted that in this country when they rent a room the first thing they do is to make two rooms of it by running a new floor between the ceiling and the regular floor. They will then live on each of these two floors.

"Are the Chinese honest?"

"Yes, sir, to a wonderful degree. To begin with, burglary is a capital crime. The man who steals has his head taken off, and that too with very little delay and no equivocation. The result of this strict code is that stealing is almost unknown. A China merchant will have his shop open and go to dinner with not a soul left behind to guard his wares. You may have noticed that every package of tea or fire-works that you ever saw imported from China had the price marked on it. If any one passes one of these unguarded shops and sees an article that he wants, he climbs up on the shelf, gets it, and leaves the money and retires. The shop-owner comes back, scrapes up his money and balances his accounts. Now, how long could an Atlanta merchant run his business on that schedule?"

HOW THEY FOLLOW CONFUCIUS.

"Are the Chinamen people religious to a great degree?"

"Blindly so. Take the figures. In this country, which is thought to be thoroughly Christianized, we find that probably ten men in every hundred are devout followers of Christ, and only about twenty even professors of the Christian religion. In China we find ninety-eight out of every hundred devout followers of Confucius, which is the God they worship. If the Christians only added to their enterprise and intelligence the directness and zeal of the Buddhists, they would soon plant their white banner on every part of this globe."

"Are the Chinese advancing rapidly in scientific pursuits?"

"Not as rapidly as would be expected by a superficial spectator; and yet I think rapidly enough. You must remember that these Chinese have been wedded for thousands of years to their peculiar beliefs and that every truth announced to them is an innovation upon their old beliefs. For instance, suppose that a foreigner for whom we have very little respect should come and inform an American town that the earth was not round, but flat—that it did not turn on its axis—that God was not God, but an impostor—why, how many of your people would believe him? None. It took the old scientist his life-time to prove to our ancestors that the earth did move at all, and he was imprisoned for that. So with the Chinese. When you tell them that the rain is vapor collected in the clouds and is not made to order by the gods, and that thunder and lightning are simple electricity and are not the flashing eyes and roaring voice of the great Deity, and that this earth is a part of a great universe of worlds, and that the comet sweeps through a regular and well defined orbit, you strike at the faith of their lifetime, and they disbelieve you. Of course there are some who yield their opinions at last and these are usually the most intelligent. The government printing house at Pekin is now turning out enormous editions of English school books translated in Chinese and printed in the Chinese language. This work is being done by Dr. Young J. Allen, who has been for years a missionary of the Methodist church in this country. He is also editing a paper in Pekin that has a large circulation, and is doing very much towards enlightening the people."

A WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE.

"Are there any labor troubles in China or any parties?"

"None at all. The laborers never think of resisting any outrage that is put upon them. Indeed submission is one of the strong points of the Chinese character. In this country they are forced to band together for protection. I heard an amusing story once of a gentleman in San Francisco who hired a Chinese cook. The fellow stayed with him three days and then quietly left without a word of warning. He got another Chinaman. This one stayed only half a day, when he melted from view. A third one stayed a week and then left with his half-cooked dinner on the stove. Still another was secured, but he went the way of all the rest. The gentleman then feeling that his house must be possessed of spirits, went to a very intelligent Chinaman, who was cashier of a bank, and asked what it meant. The cashier was unable to say, but stated that he would call around in the afternoon and examine the premises. He did so, and after looking for some time exclaimed, 'Ah, here it is!' at the same time pointing to a little hieroglyphic just back of the stove. There was a little patch of the curleys-cue hardly as big as the thumb nail. The cashier explained that it was a "warning" left by some Chinaman to notify his countrymen that he had been badly treated in that house. The gentleman investigated and found that his predecessor in the house had been engaged in a fuss with his Chinese servant and had dismissed him. The crafty fellow "doomed" the house by a few scratches and then left it.

In the conversation with the gentleman alluded to, we learned many points of interest about the Chinese, only a few of which we have transcribed above. One thing that he said may be noted. "When a child speaks disrespectfully of its parents, they quarter it between four wild horses." A very sensible rule, and one that might be sensibly applied in America, if there were only enough horses.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT AT BROOKLYN.

Additional Particulars of the Great Occasion—Our Governor Creates Unlimited Enthusiasm.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The president, Mr. Bayliss, then introduced his excellency Governor A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, who presided at the late International Sunday-school convention, which was held at Atlanta.

When Governor Colquitt stepped forth on the platform he was received with a storm of applause which fairly shook the building, and lasted for several minutes. It was a perfect ovation. Governor Colquitt is a man of large frame, tall and stalwart, and apparently about fifty years old. The lines of his smooth shaven face and firm mouth mark a man of great decision and force of character. When the applause had subsided he spoke substantially as follows:

GOVERNOR COLQUITT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Indeed, that is a very cool sort of address. I had rather say, brethren and sisters. If I desired to send my name down to posterity, if I desired to be remembered for a few words which I had spoken, I would not want any more appropriate sentence that the parting words of Mr. Robert Snow, which were quoted in the address just given in your hearing. Be kind enough to repeat them again Mr. President.

Mr. Bayliss—Take care of these dear children; carry them in your arms.

Governor Colquitt—This is the first time I have ever heard of Mr. Robert Snow, but his name should go down to posterity as that of one whom the world delighted to honor. But you have heeded the words of this little man with the large shoe buckles. He presided at that anniversary held in the old Sands street church. What temple or canopied inclosure would now hold the children who now attend your anniversaries. 45,495 children and 5,000 teachers that are on your rolls, and who will form the bannered host that marches through your streets to-morrow. I do not come before you to-night with any set or formal address, but merely to introduce the two able and eloquent gentlemen who are the orators of the evening.

We gave the governor's address or a part of it in our special. The following paragraphs in addition we quote:

I have a profound reverence for the occasion, for the end which it has in view, and for the Divine grace that has made it possible, and I cannot refrain from expressing with my whole heart the wish that the holy spirit of union, love and harmony which animates the Sunday-schools of this land would prevail over the whole country. [Prolonged applause.] Oh, if that could be realized there would be for this country a prosperous and glad future. If all were impressed with this sentiment, if this feeling could have full sway over the hearts and minds of our people, if all the energies of heart and science and literature could bend in that direction, what would our country be for the next fifty years? The visions of St. John when he stood in the Isle of Patmos would not be equal to it. [Applause.]

We give the conclusion of his remarks to the children:

I should like to be a boy once more for to-morrow, to take my place in the ranks and march with you, and hear you talk and see whether you were like Georgia boys or not. From what I can see I do not believe there can be much difference. There is one thing for which I should like to be a boy again. I should like to go with you to help you carry your banners and sing your songs, but I should like to be a boy once more that I might call back, for a little while, my mother from beyond the skies. I should like to kneel at her feet and look up into her clear, calm blue eyes once more, and beg her that if ever in my boyish waywardness I had planted a thorn in her heart that she would forgive me, and then to feel her warm, tender hand laid once more upon my head in loving tenderness and forgiveness. If I could feel that once more I should be willing that she should go back to her bright place among the stars. Now, boys, I thank you all, and am ready to join hands with you in the march to the upper kingdom. [Prolonged applause.]

When the applause which greeted Governor Colquitt at the close of his address had died away, Mr. Bayliss, the president, suggested to the boys that they should give three cheers for the governor. This was done with a will, and an amount of enthusiasm that was positively immense. The boys shouted as only boys can shout on such occasions, and the girls waved their pocket-handkerchiefs in unison to the cheers. Then they all joined in singing the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

New York Times 25.

A delegation of citizens, who attended the International Sunday-school convention held at Atlanta, in 1878, waited on Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, yesterday, at the residence of Mr. F. G. Smith, No. 395 Washington avenue. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Talmage, Dr. Mason, Governor Colquitt and others. A magnificent basket of flowers, five feet in circumference, was presented to Mrs. Colquitt. Guests were invited to pay their respects to the governor at Mr. Smith's residence from 8 to 11 p. m., and between those hours a large number of persons visited the house. The parlors were brilliantly lighted and bouquets of choice flowers were placed in every available spot. Refreshments were served in the dining-room during the evening. Among the more prominent persons present were Judge Calvin C. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt, Judge George A. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, the Rev. Drs. Fulton, Sims and Pysott; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Commodore D. L. Braine, United States navy; Alderman John French and David Quimby, ex-mayor Hunter, the Rev. Spencer R. Roche, R. H. Underhill, P. H. Wolls, C. H. Scherer, the Rev. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Charles R. Baker, C. C. Shelley, Henry J. Redfield, Dr. I. R. Russell, Dr. H. A. Smith, Edward P Ide, Edward Driggs, C. L. Gardner, Captain C. C. Duncan, John R. Morris, Nelson J. Gates, and many others.

Virginia Litigation.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27.—In the circuit court in the case of P. Whitlock vs. W. T. Blackwell, of North Carolina, suit for $10,000 damages for an alleged false arrest of the plaintiff, on a charge of simulating Blackwell's Durham bull smoking tobacco trade mark, which has been pending for some time, was to-day disposed of, Judge Hughes directing a non-suit to be entered.

The cases of the United States vs. the Petersburg judges of elections, which went to the supreme court on a certificate of the divided opinion between Judges Bond and Hughes, two years ago, and which had been sent back, subject to the ruling of the supreme court, in the Cruikshank case, sustaining Judge Hughes' view of the law, were put to the jury with instructions to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

An Ecclesiastical Reception.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A reception and banquet were given last night to the archbishops and bishops who attended the cathedral dedication by the Catholic union in the club house of the Xavier union. Cardinal McClosky, Archbishops Purcell, of Cincinnati; Gibbons, of Baltimore; Hannon, of Halifax; Vicar-General Quinn and many other distinguished gentlemen were present.

Base-Ball.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ALBANY, May 28.—Albanys 7, Springfields 5.

PROVIDENCE, May 28.—Browns 48; Trinities nothing.

ROCHESTER, May 28.—Hop Bitters 4; Buffaloes 3.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Nationals 4; Troys 3.

The Supreme Court.

The supreme court yesterday delivered opinions in some of the cases held in reserve. They then adjourned until Friday next, when other opinions will be delivered.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

DR. JANES looks for another fine display of south Georgia vegetables very soon.

THE inspectors of fertilizers have about closed their accounts for the season of 1878-79.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR will address the people of Dawson to-day, on the question of the needs of public education in Georgia. Dr. Orr has also accepted an invitation to speak at the commencement of the Griffin female college.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT left New York Monday night. He spent yesterday in Washington, and is expected in Atlanta to-morrow at noon. His visit has been pleasant from first to last, and he has found such warm receptions as even the governor of Georgia ought to be proud of.

COLLINS'S COLLAR.

GETTING THE CHILD OUT OF THE WAY

Anthony Collins's Love and the Difficulty it Led Him Into—A Mother Abandons Her Child to be Murdered—The Trial and the Scenes at the Execution.

Even such a thing as hanging men for murder can become monotonous and a single event of the kind escape the attention of the outside world. But no one ever expected that in Georgia matters would come to that point. It appears that the entire press of the state missed a recent case of sudden suspension of animation that occurred under judicial forms in one of the counties of southeastern Georgia. The information reached this city yesterday only of the hanging of a negro man named Anthony Collins in Reidsville, Tatnall county, on Friday the 16th inst. The facts accompanying the intelligence of the execution are of the barest character, none of the details as to the motives or manner of the crime being given.

THE CRIME AND ITS MOTIVE.

It appears that Anthony Collins was enamored of a colored female in his vicinity who was blessed, or burdened, with more children by a former husband, or otherwise, than Anthony thought he could handily undertake to care for in addition to their mother. Both of them seem to have been anxious to consummate their matrimonial longings, the woman being quite as ready in the matter as a lover could desire. Anthony stoutly resisted any alliance that should encumber him with the children and the woman was presented with the alternative of giving up all hopes of becoming Mrs. Collins, or of disposing of her offspring in some prompt and permanent way, and Anthony wasn't particular how. It was finally agreed between them that the children "must go," and the next question was how to dispose of them to the best advantage. The woman conceived that she could do this by

DONATING THE DARLINGS

to such of her neighbors as were willing to take the responsibility of owning second-hand children. She succeeded in giving away two of them to other parties, not hesitating to sever every maternal tie, but to leave them in the hands of strangers for whatever fortune might betide. There was still another—the youngest—but of what age, we do not know. It seems that this weak little affair was not desirable even as a free gift and no one would take it, even upon those liberal terms. Anthony was inexorable and demanded that it, too, should be put away so that it could not come between him and the object of his affections. There was a solemn debate between the mother and the lover as to the disposition of the young one. The result was that the inhuman mother, the victim of a blind passion,

CONSENTED TO THE MURDER

of her poor, weak baby-child and left her home with the knowledge that it was the purpose of the brutal Anthony to kill that child. While she was absent he did the horrid work and the child was out of his, and her and harm's way further. It should have been a ghastly deed to thus do bloody murder upon an absolutely helpless, unknowing human creature and the soul of nothing more than a brute could have gone about the dastardly work. Yet the crime was accomplished.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

Circumstances led to the detection of the crime almost immediately after its commission, and pointed with unerring truth to the perpetrator. Anthony was arrested, as was the mother, and was placed in jail to await the action of the law. What course was pursued as to the mother, we do not know, but the savage murderer was arraigned at the last term of Tatnall superior court and put on trial for his own worthless and guilt-stained life. All the proof went straight to its mark and singled Anthony out, beyond a reasonable suspicion of mistake. He was tried, being fully provided with counsel and all the aid of the law, before Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, judge of the superior courts of that circuit, and by a competent, fair and impartial jury of citizens of the county. No escape was left for him from the testimony adduced upon the trial, and the jury returned against Anthony a verdict of guilty. In accordance with the law Judge Johnson sentenced Anthony to be

HANGED BY THE NECK

until he should be dead, and that the execution of the sentence take place between the legal hours, on the 16th day of May. We know of no efforts made to stay the execution of sentence, procure a new trial, appeal for review, commutation, or pardon. Anthony was sent back to jail to await his doom. He refused at all times to confess the crime, but stoutly stood out that he was innocent of the killing. All the time he was in jail he repulsed the entreaties of friends and ministers of the gospel to tell the truth, and yet he protested that he believed himself redeemed and that he would go from death to heaven.

SCENES OF THE EXECUTION.

Sheriff Eason, who had charge of the execution, had a substantial home-made gallows erected at a convenient place three-quarters of a mile from Reidsville. The news of the hanging had gone abroad in the county, and public interest in the affair drew a great concourse of people to the spot. It is estimated that from 2,000 to 2,500 persons of all classes, colors and conditions were assembled to see how it looked "to make a man dance on nothing." They came in every kind of vehicle and in all manner of dress and spirits. There was some little difficulty in keep the crowd quiet and orderly during the proceedings. The execution was to them an event of great magnitude, and they seemed determined to have it take place on time and in the best manner.

Sheriff Eason provided himself with a strong armed guard of twelve picked men to assist him in the work and to guard against any surprise that might be lurking about. With these, at 12:30 p.m., he took Anthony from jail, all prepared for his death, and placed him upon his coffin in a wagon. The line of march for the place of execution was taken up and the prisoner's van was followed by an immense crowd that often pushed close about the wagon. Anthony made some remarks during his ride to the gallows, but they were mere commonplaces and were not respected. When one of his guards asked him how he felt he said:

"I feel better than I did in jail."

When the grim cortege, almost ludicrous in its surroundings, reached the scene Anthony was told to get off the wagon and mount the scaffold, which he did with seeming alacrity and without an apparent shudder of dread at sight of the cross tree or apprehension for the future results of his death. The rope was adjusted about his neck and he was

TOLD THAT HE MIGHT TALK

if he had anything he desired to say. Anthony signified that he had, and commenced to state something in a very low tone of voice, scarcely audible to his nearest hearers. When some one called to him to "speak louder," he stated that he could not speak any louder. As he continued it was found that he was incoherently uttering some random suggestions of his weak and stupefied brain. He said:

"Take warning from this. Don't get into trouble. Keep in the right. I am accused of murder, but I don't feel in my heart that I am a murderer, but that all my sins is forgiven me. I am going to heaven from here and I want to meet all of you there"—and more of the same kind.

Sheriff Eason said to him: "Tone, (for Anthony) if you want to tell anything about the killing you can do so?"

"No, sir," he replied; "I have arranged for all that with Mr. Williams."

Williams was the colored preacher who had been visiting him in prison and trying to minister to his spiritual comfort and everlasting peace.

At the conclusion of Anthony's tangled remarks Mr. Williams read a part of the gospel of Luke, 23d chapter, and led in singing a hymn in which many white people and nearly all of the colored people joined fevently. When the song was ended, the preacher made a feeling and pleading prayer for the salvation and peace of the doomed man's soul.

Anthony all this time looked curiously about him and seemed to enter with very little spirit into the devotions. He tried to talk again but spoke so low that nothing he said could be distinguished.

"TONE, YOUR TIME IS OUT."

At 1:25 o'clock Sheriff Eason told Anthony that he had only five minutes more to live and taking the black cap he adjusted it over the head and face of the unfortunate wretch. The condemned continued his muffled talking under the cap, the sheriff meanwhile announcing the fleeting minutes:

"Four minutes!"

"Three minutes!"

"Two minutes!"

"One minute!"

"Tone, your time is out!"

A quick, severe blow of a sharp axe parted the rope that held up the platform of the scaffold, and the body of the condemned man fell down with a heavy rush and thud and swung slowly between heaven and earth. It remained so for twenty-five minutes, the vast crowd awed and discussing the horrid sight with bated breath, or shouting in hysterical exclamations. The spectacle made its impress upon the minds of all so forcibly that it will not soon be forgotten in the community. When Dr. Eason pronounced Anthony dead, the body was cut down and the scene was completed. The crowd slowly dispersed, and the despised remains of the criminal were given over to unhonored burial.

HE SAW HIS VICTIM'S GHOST.

The Rev. Mr. Williams states that Anthony made a confession of his guilt the morning of his execution. He was moved to unbosom himself of the terrible fact by reason of his disordered brain making him believe during the night that he saw the ghost of the murdered child. He said it came to him in his prison cell and confronted him as its slayer. It upbraided him for his awful crime and admonished him by all his hopes of peace hereafter and his fears of eternal hell to tell the truth and make known his guilt. His coward conscience quailed before this spectral shape of the slaughtered child with its reillumined eyes, its strange movements and its hollow voice speaking as from the tomb. He shuddered at the mention of the unearthly accuser and quickly sought relief by the disclosure of his real guilt and in his plea for forgiveness through confession and professed repentance.

THE CONFESSION

was in substance the facts we have before alluded to in this article, viz: that the mother of the child and he desired to marry, that he told her if she would get rid of the children he would marry her, that she gave away two of them, but could not give away the other; then he told her he would kill it, so it could be out of the way and they could be married; she left home and while she was gone he murdered it. These are all the details, therefore, of the tragedy that we are enabled to give.

Anthony is said to have been originally a hale, stout, black negro, possessed of little intelligence, and governed almost wholly by his instincts and passions. After his year's confinement in jail, he was hardly recognizable upon the scaffold. His flesh had wasted away, his voice had almost entirely forsaken him, and his black skin had changed its color to a dun-yellow that made his features look ghastly and repulsive.

HIS LAST MESSAGES

were given to Sheriff Eason. He requested that his parents should try to meet him in heaven, and sent word to Judge Johnson that if he (the judge) would "only get his heart right before he died" they would meet each other on the other side of Jordan!

Thus ended another drama in which public justice came out successful as the avenger of crime.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Darien Canal—The English Strikes—The Prussian Tobacco Tax.

LONDON, May 27.—The arbitrator, to whom was referred the reduction of wages between the South Yorkshire coal owners and miners has decided against any reduction whatever. The masters demanded 12½ per cent and 7½ per cent reduction, according to the charter of the labor. This decision affects 50,000 men and boys.

Parole is regarded as certain to win the race for the gold cup on Friday, and may possibly have a walk over, because of the ten pounds allowance to him in consequence of his having been bred in America. Referring to the report that Lord Rosberry intended to submit a question to the stewards of the meeting whether, after his various successes in England, Parole is still entitled to such allowance, the Sportsman to-day says: Clearly so, according to the conditions of the race, but the present instance shows the absurd folly of such condition, and will doubtless lead to more sensible arrangements in the future. The race for the Oaks stakes Friday is universally regarded as at the mercy of Lord Fallmouth's b. f. Wheel of Fortune, which won the one thousand guinea stakes at the Newmarket first spring meeting.

A dispatch to the Times from Simla says that the treaty with Yakoob Khan is most satisfactory. Every political and commercial advantage that the British hoped for has been gained.

A Paris dispatch to the Daily News states that Baudry de Asson has renounced his threatened attack on Gambetta.

PARIS, May 27.—The members of the Darien canal congress had a grand banquet to-night. Rear Admiral Ammen proposed a toast to France and the French delegates. Professor Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky, on behalf of the United States, made a speech thanking all who took part in the congress.

The chamber of deputies, by vote, has refused the "urgency" for the motion of M. Clemencean demanding the temporary release of Blanqui.

General Gresley, minister of war, and Admiral Jauvequiberry, minister of marine, have been elected life senator.

The majority of the committee to which was referred the demand for authority to prosecute Cassagnac for articles published in Le Pays attacking the government favor his prosecution.

The tobacco committee of the reichstag has rejected the rates on foreign and domestic tobacco proposed by the government, and adopted those suggested by a member of the center party, which are 60 marks per 100 kilogrammes on foreign and twenty-five marks on home products.

LONDON, May 27.—A Standard's dispatch from Berlin states that negotiations are proceeding there for a commercial treaty with Japan on the model of the Japanese treaty with the United States.

The debate on the timber duties has commenced in the reichstag. Bismarck advocated the duties.

ATHENS May 27.—M. DesGeorgis, the Greek statesman, and minister of finance, is dead.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

TEXAS is to have a new state house.

JEFFERSON DAVIS rides on horseback daily. He is also a good pedestrian.

LAST year the Texas Pacific laid 26 miles of steel rails.

THE Vicksburg Herald claims half a million dogs for that state.

THE public schools of Chattanooga closed a successful year's work last Friday.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S book is largely sold throughout the state of Mississippi.

A NEWTON, North Carolina, man and his dog killed twenty-three snakes last week.

DALLAS, Texas, gas lights cost over $200 a month.

ON Wednesday last, at Austin, Texas, the mercury marked 98 degrees.

THE colored exodus is over in Mississippi—for the present, at any rate.

THERE are 4,000,000 acres of land in Alabama, subject to entry or homestead.

FALLING hail stones in Webster parish, Louisiana, killed a fine large hog.

THERE is scarcely an emigrant now going into the state of Texas.

MORE than half of the 162 papers published in Texas oppose Governor Roberts in the veto matter.

ANNUAL commencement of the Vanderbilt University (Tenn.) will commence on the 27th and end on the 30th inst.

FATHER CHAUVIER, of Mansura, Louisiana, has artichokes in his garden weighing two pounds and a half apiece.

THE federal court at Asheville, N. C., has a suit before it involving 60,000 acres of land in Madison and Haywood counties.

ONE tobacco firm in Petersburg, Va., has shipped, during the present month, 700,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco.

THE Asheville and Spartanburg railroad will be complete to Hendersonville, N. C., about the 10th of June.

TOBACCO raising is proving successful in Bourbon county, Ky. Mr. Hamilton, of Montgomery, has 100 acres planted this year.

MR. DECATUR DAVIS, of Jacksonville, Ala., has raised a cabbage-collard which measures four feet across.

THERE are 126 acres within two miles of Troy, Ala., which are devoted to the culture of grapes, and the vines are flourishing finely with a heavy crop of fruit the present year.

DICK LEE, condemned to death for burglary, danced and sang to the music of a banjo before being hanged, at Fayetteville, N. C., a few days ago. The crowd was immense and hilarious, and taken altogether, it was a spirited and enlivening scene

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 28, 1879.

THE veto will be sent in to-day.

IT is hinted that Parole will have a walk over next Friday in the race for the gold cup.

IT is authentically stated that Judge Dillon has accepted the position offered him in Columbia college. Mr. McCrary hasn't been heard from lately.

THE jury in the case of Congressman Hull, of Florida, were still out at a late hour yesterday, and the probability is there will be a mistrial.

THE republicans are still blocking business, and Mr. F. Wood, of New York, seems to be getting impatient. Mr. F. Wood should not allow his patriotism to get the better of his patience. Congress, as we have had occasion to remark before, has the entire season in front of it.

CORBIN is pleading his cause before a senate sub-committee in order that he may go to Utah as judge. If the democratic senators desire to reward dishonesty, they couldn't do better than appoint Corbin, and they couldn't send him to a finer climate.

MR. F. WOOD is anxious for congress to adjourn and the committee on ways and means have agreed to report a resolution fixing the 10th of June as the day. It is safe to say, however, that if Mr. F. Wood attends to his duties, he will be engaged in congress several days subsequent to the 10th of June. Meantime, if Mr. F. Wood is not wholly lost to every feeling of humanity, he will, as chairman of the ways and means committee, move to have the blood-tax taken off quinine. But we have not the slightest idea that Mr. F. Wood will do any such thing. Mr. F. Wood is too busy with his own interests to look after the interests of the suffering people of the malarial districts.

The Trial of Congressman Hull.

The evidence in the case of Congressman Hull, of Florida, now in progress in the federal court at Jacksonville, has been closed and the lawyers, at last accounts, had opened their arguments. The republicans who are conducting the prosecution in behalf of Bisbee are not at all satisfied with the turn affairs have taken, and it is now said that the most they hope for is a mistrial. Judging from this, they have not succeeded in packing the jury as thoroughly as they might have done under the test oath provision. The democrats, on the other hand, look for a verdict of acquittal, and those who have taken the most interest in the case are confident this will be the result. The only material witness against Mr. Hull was a fellow named Gaulden, a democrat, who, for some reason or other, was prevailed upon to perjure himself in order to aid the republicans in making out a case against the democratic congressman. He not only swore that he aided in altering the returns, but that Mr. Hull was cognizant of the fact. It was a very neat piece of lying, but it happened that Gaulden had had confidential conversations with various persons to whom he told an entirely different story. These persons, all of them respectable gentlemen, were placed upon the stand by the defense, and they made short work of Gaulden's testimony. They testified that Gaulden had upon several occasions told them that he could easily make from one to ten thousand dollars out of the republicans by swearing falsely, but that he would scorn to perjure himself. He also imparted to these gentlemen the fact that frauds had been committed, and displayed considerable anxiety lest Mr. Hull should be angry when he heard of it. In short, his testimony connecting Mr. Hull with any of the frauds was successfully impeached from beginning to end, and it was shown that he had sworn as he did merely for the purpose of receiving the tempting bribe which had been offered him. Under these circumstances, the democrats confidently look for a verdict of acquittal.

The Middle Georgia College.

The mayor of Milledgeville, through the columns of the Union and Recorder, calls public attention to the fact that a bill, which has for its purpose the organization and establishment of an institution of learning in that city, will be pressed upon the attention of the general assembly at its meeting in July. We have heretofore alluded to this project and we allude to it again for the purpose of giving it our unqualified endorsement and support. If the valuable property of the state in Milledgeville is to be considered as an investment we know of no method of utilizing it for the benefit of the whole people more satisfactorily or more profitably than that which proposes to use it as one of the means of promoting the education of the rising generation. We indorse the proposition the more heartily for the reason that if the legislature can be induced to look favorably upon the proposition, the educational equipments of Georgia will then be superior to those of any state in the south. She will not only have her excellent public school system, but she will have three intermediary colleges, all controlled by and dependent upon the state university. North Georgia, in the college at Dahlonega, is already supplied with a splendid institution of learning, and the probabilities are that south Georgia will soon have a college in operation at Thomasville. It would seem just and proper, therefore, that middle Georgia should have the same facilities, and this can be effected if the legislature will consent to the utilization of the property of the state at Milledgeville.

The bill which will be introduced in the legislature provides that the property of the state at Milledgeville be committed and loaned to the trustees of the state university, who shall, without needless delay, proceed to organize a college thereon to be known as the Middle Georgia college and which shall be a department of the state university. So far as the Middle Georgia college is concerned, the trustees of the university shall have power to receive donations, make purchases, and do whatever is necessary for the success and well-being of the college. A sum of money sufficient to fit and equip the property for college purposes, and an annual appropriation of six thousand dollars will be asked of the legislature. Tuition in the college is to be free to all white males and females, but it is provided that a matriculation and library fee, not exceeding ten dollars, and grades of scholarship may be prescribed. We have thus briefly and hastily outlined the features of the bill, for the purpose of calling attention to the project. We shall have more to say in behalf of the movement hereafter.

The Warner Silver Bill.

After all the devices of amendment and delay had been exhausted, a vote was obtained on the passage of the bill relating to coinage and coin and bullion certificates. This occurred last Saturday, the vote being yeas 144, nays 97. Messrs. Blount, Cook, Felton, Nicholls, Persons, Smith and Speer voted "aye;" Messrs. Hammond and Stephens were paired. If they had been present the two last named would have voted for the bill, thus making the delegation solid in favor of bi-metalism. The only democrats who voted against the bill were Messrs. Bliss, Muller, Covert and Fernando Wood, all of New York; Deuster, of Wisconsin; Hurd, of Ohio; Jones, of Texas; Poehler, of Minnesota, and Morrison of Illinois. The vote of Mr. Jones is inexplicable.

The bill was amended until its originators could hardly recognize it. We have not room for the full text, and a summary must therefore suffice at least until the senate acts. The first section relates to gold coins. The standard weight of the gold dollar is to be 25 8-10 grains. The second section enumerates the silver coins—the weight of a dollar to be 412½ grains troy. The third section provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into standard silver dollars for his benefit, and that no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received. The fourth section was hotly contested. As adopted it makes the charges for converting gold and silver bullion into coin equivalent to the difference between the market value of bullion in New York city and the legal tender value of coin. This gives the government, instead of the owners of silver bullion, the benefit of the difference of fifteen per cent on whatever the amount may be. Section five makes subsidiary silver exchangeable for greenbacks when presented at any sub-treasury or depository of the United States in sums of not less than $20. Section six makes the gold coins and the standard silver dollar legal tender on all payments at their nominal value, and it directs the secretary of the treasury to pay out "without discrimination standard silver coin belonging to "the government which may at any time "be in the treasury, the same as gold "coin, in liquidation of all kinds of money "obligations against the government." Section seven makes subsidiary silver coins a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $20 in any one payment. Section eight requires the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold or silver coin and gold or silver bullion, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations at the discretion of the depositor of not less than $5, each corresponding with the denominations of greenbacks. We give the closing part of the section in full:

The coin or bullion deposited for or representing certificates of deposit shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and the certificates representing coin in the treasury, together with those issued for bullion deposited, shall be received at par in the payment for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports; provided, that all certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at the average market value of such bullion in standard coin of the same metal in New York and San Francisco for the week next preceding such deposit; and provided further, that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the government by the return of the certificates to the treasury in the payment of dues thereto, shall be coined and paid out the same as other money.

We give the whole of the ninth section, which was thoroughly overhauled:

That from and after the passage of this act, except as provided in section 8, only coins of less denominations than $1 shall be fabricated on government account, but the secretary shall cause to be coined to the full capacity of the mint, in connection with the other coinage the gold and silver bullion deposited for coinage, under this act, and in converting bullion into bars or coins for depositors precedence shall be given in the order in which deposits are made; but this provision shall not prohibit the delivery of coin or stamped bars in exchange for bullion as soon as its value is ascertained: Provided, That in determining the average market value of bullion for the purpose of ascertaining the charge for converting the same into coin, as provided by section 3,524 of the revised statutes, as amended by the fourth section of this act, said market rate shall be the value of bullion in coin of the same metal at its legal tender value in the cities of New York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit: Provided, That in the event silver bullion is not deposited under the provisions of this act available for coinage to the amount of $2,000,000 per month, then the secretary of the treasury shall continue to purchase under the provision of the law of February 28, 1878, sufficient silver bullion to coin $2,000,000 per month.

The tenth and last section simply declares that nothing in the act shall be constrained to authorize the coinage of silver except into standard silver dollars.

The bill as it passed the house is so construed that no man who believes in bi-metalism at all can reasonably object to it as a whole. The gold-bugs will of course oppose it; but their strength and influence happily are waning. Among the recent converts from the errors of mono-metalism may be mentioned ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch, of this country, and Lord Beaconsfield, the premier of England. The latter is not alone. The commercial troubles of England have brought over other members of the ministry and a large number of the leading merchants in her chief cities. The Warner bill aims to give silver in this country its proper place. It is a measure in keeping with the best thought of the time, and as such should receive the support in the senate of all who are not controlled by men interested in giving us the dearest money in the smallest possible quantity. The Georgia delegation in the house correctly represented the sentiment of Georgia on this question, and we have full faith that Georgia's senators will be found on the same line when the bill comes before them.

MR. TILDEN should call in his border editors at once. His goose is too promising to be cooked thus early in the season.

WHITELAW REID is going to address the Ohio editors on "Success in Journalism." Whitelaw's success as a journalist has been brought about by a gradual descent from the plane of independent republicanism to turn the crank of a howling organ.

THE public will be glad to learn that Mr. Hendricks still survives. This is no doubt owing to his good health.

THE Camerons were not purchasing people this season, and so the members of the Pennsylvania legislature just sold themselves to anybody that chanced to come along at any price. This promiscuousness necessarily led to some confusion.

IT is said that Colfax is not as slick as he used to be. He is evidently preparing to act in the drama of ex-ile.

THE preposterous Mr. Scroffulet, of the New York Tribune, is as monotonously amusing as a last summer's hurdy-gurdy.

THE Hon. Z. Chandler is said to frequently get the drop too much on himself.

MR. HENDRICKS, late of Indiana, is now a friendless orphan, with all that the term implies.

"WHAT is the status of the states?" complacently asks a Z. Chandler organ; but the real question is, who is the Titus of the tights?

NEW ENGLAND civilization needs disinfecting.

SINCE he has gone regularly into politics, M. Henri Watterson is a very passionate man. He wildly announced the other day that Mr. Hendricks is "a fool as well as a "conspirator," but it appears that the prompt statement of these opinions did not take the old war-horse by surprise. Still, Mr. Watterson may be mistaken. Mr. Hendricks hasn't been known as a fool heretofore, and if he should choose to "conspire" in politics, we are sure none of the smaller fry politicians need complain.

AMPT, Ohio's most prominent citizen, having forgiven Mr. Hayes, is about to sail for foreign parts. He will visit Irup, Orup, Urup and some of the isles of the sea.

BISBEE will never be a Florida kernel. He couldn't crush Hull.

MR. WATTERSON'S demand that everybody disown Mr. Hendricks is too broad and sweeping. There are some of us who never owned the ex-governor of Indiana, and those who do own him will probably demand pay for their trouble before they turn him loose. Nevertheless, we shall try and remember Mr. Watterson's request. We might have a chance to disown the old man some day.

IT is hinted that McCrary's resignation adds to the resignation of Mr. Hayes.

THOSE who are apt to be hard on editors should remember that Mr. Hendricks has already condoned Mr. Watterson's remarks.

IT isn't policy for a big gun contractor like Blaine to "go off" too frequently.

WE have been quiet about it, but everything is all prepared. The die is cast. When Scroffulet, of the New York Tribune, finishes his centennial sour-belch ballad we propose to take a stuffed club and drive him howling out of the country. There isn't room in the same glorious republic for him and Billy Kernan.

'LIZA P. will be glad to learn that old man John's boom is right side up.

PAULINE MARKHAM remarks in her blondest tones that Uncle Willie Storey is a bad man.

MRS. JENKS thinks she is about to win another victory in Ohio.

THE boys on the Cleveland Herald do some pretty tough talking, but, really, we believe they'd be democrats if they thought it would'nt make them too popular among the girls.

POSTSCRIPT.

IT is now hinted that Mr. Rogers starches and irons the vetoes.

GEORGIA isn't a good state for base ball clubs.

LE DOOK is himself a journeyman denunciator.

THE organs talk as if they expected the people to back-down.

WHAT earthquake has created a pause in the voluble chinning of G. Frisbie Hoar?

BABCOCK and Belknap will go to meet Grant.

PENNSYLVANIA legislators sell themselves in lots to suit purchasers.

A GEORGIAN who starts away from Texas never stops to look back.

THE quinine question seems to be a bitter pill to the ways and means committee.

MR STORY should return and confront Pauline Markham.

THE oyster is the only fellow who is ever sure to get a rest.

G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A.M., is engaged in polishing up Grant's collection of European hardware.

HORATIO BISBEE should get an appointment as one of the managers of the Sherman boom in Florida.

THE Savannah school board should abolish corporal punishment. The teachers will get along more comfortably.

GIL HAVEN denounces Texas as lawless. It was in Texas that they wouldn't let Gil ride around in open carriages with negro wenches.

THE English press is siding with the rebels. The London papers say the negro exodus is a good thing for the south.

HAYES is mistaken in thinking he can make the country back down by getting his back up.

JACK LOGAN is compiling another oration and is hunting around for information about the number of gable-ends there are to the temple of liberty.

ZACH CHANDLER was seen the other night getting in home over the back fence, and it is supposed that the "rebel brigadiers" are soon to suffer another rout.

IN GENERAL.

—Gath says good times for business are coming.

—If Sherman becomes president he will be commander-in-chief of his brother.

—Garibaldi who was dying in a red shirt to low music a few weeks ago, has decided to reside permanently in Rome.

—Fernando Wood will go to Paris after the adjournment of congress to meet one of his daughters, who is in a convent there.

—A crust of bread with contentment therewith, is better than a dish of strawberry ice cream with a sore tooth.—Whitehall Times.

—The first blood has been drawn in the Chili and Bolivia war, and the Bolivian army has requested a pocket handkerchief to wipe its nose with.

—When an honest hen is laying the foundation for a family and doing all the hard work, some absurd rooster is ready to do the crowing.

—Mark Gray's mother says his insanity was caused by persisting in the habit of becoming intoxicated every Saturday night since the age of sixteen.

—Lawrence Barrett is playing a profitable engagement at Virginia City, Nevada, in a round of his favorite characters. He goes next to California. Mr. Barrett has been one of the few successful stars this season.

—The secretary of the navy is opposed to old ocean's monopoly of the navy. He has accordingly ordered a portion to the head waters of the Mississippi, and proposes to equalize further by distributing other portions in Kansas to protect the Indian territory against invasion, and to send a large quota to the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains.—Boston Post.

—Dr. Thomas O. Summers, jr., of Nashville, who has recently paid a visit to Cuba says: "The further south I go—the nearer the home of the yellow fever, the less interest do I find taken in it. It is accepted as the manifest destiny of the country, and when a case is reported it does not make a ripple in the ordinary affairs of life. There are no epidemic heroes here—they are only found outside of the yellow fever zone."

—The latest "slang" of "culchaw" and philosophy is "perspective." It is a big thing. If you are speaking of Tennyson say that his perspective is very fine. If you are speaking of Beaconsfield remark, "Aw, yaas; his pawspactive is vera fawine." If a Beethoven sonata is played exclaim, "Oh, my, though, isn't his darling perspective so fine?" If you are drinking a schooner of sherry cobbler say, "Darn fine perspective, Bill, isn't it."

—Sidney Lanier, the poet-musician, lectured in Baltimore on Monday night upon "The Music of Shakspeare's Time." In the poet's day, said Mr. Lanier, it was one of the requirements of a gentleman's education to be able to sing at sight a three-part song and be able to play the viol. There were musical instruments—the virginal, flute, viol, etc—in the house for the use of visitors and also in the barber shops. The body of the melody of Shakspeare's time, seventy years before Bach and a century and a half before Beethoven, consisted only of the Georgian chants or hymns, as varied by contemporary composers.

—Oh, the tiny little ants,
How they clamber up our pants,
At the picnic 'neath the willows in the glen—
How they seem to take delight in
The obnoxious sport of bitin'
Indefensible and modest gentlemen.
It's delightful when one's cooing
To the damsel he is wooing,
To feel the playful creatures on his pants,
And upon the perfumed air
He throbs a soleful swear
At "his sisters and his cousins and his ants."
Oh, it sets the brain a throbbing
To feel those insects bobbing
Up and down our system in their merry glee—
There's one way you can right 'em
And that is, flee and fight 'em
'Neath the shadow of some distant friendly tree.

—When the waters of Niagara first flushed with delight in the smile of the Princess Louise, she said: "Don't speak; let me drink in the whole scene," and subsequently remarked, "I never have seen, and never shall see such a grand sight again. What I would have missed had I not seen it." If Princess Louise, when standing in view of the falls, had simply said "Don't speak," and kept silence herself, the effect would have been better. When Grant was gazing on the ruins of the coliseum, he merely rolled his cigar over in his mouth, and remarked to his companion, in a tone of full feeling, "Let's take something to drink."

—The Rev. Joseph Cook, now lecturing in the west, is met by immense audiences. At Minneapolis, not only the aisles, but the windows, were packed; and planks were placed outside the windows, and people clung to them for one hour and a half to hear a lecture on "certainties in religion." At Oberlin the windows were sold for reserved seats. This week he is in Indiana. His engagements after that will be in Topeka, Omaha and Salt Lake, on his way to the great Sunday-school convention in the Yosemite valley the 8th of June. He will then deliver several lectures in San Francisco, Sacramento, Monterey, Oakland, etc.

—The emperor of Austria speaks fluently nearly every one of the various languages in which the inhabitants of his empire-kingdom converse. His intellectual requirements are far beyond those of the average of princes. The Empress Elizabeth is also accomplished, and a woman of remarkable good sense as well as beauty. They have only three children, Gisela, a pretty, round-faced young lady of twenty-three, is married to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and has two dainty little princesses of her own. Her brother, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is twenty-one years old, and a generous, thoughtful, handsome fellow. The youngest child of the imperial couple is little Valeria, eleven years old, a graceful, dark haired, bright-eyed young demoiselle.

—It seems to be definitely arranged, says the London World, that the king of Spain will marry the Archduchess Mary Christina of Austria at the expiration of one year's mourning—that is to say, about September next. The young princess is only 20, having been born July 21, 1858, and the match is said to have been for two or three years a favorite idea of her uncle, the emperor, Francis Joseph. It has been already sur le tapis previous to the unfortunate union of Alfonso XII with his cousin, the late Queen Mercedes and the young king had never offered any objection to it, except that he loved his cousin and wanted to marry her. The current rumor that the ceremony is to take place at La Granja has already had its effect, it is stated by the Spanish papers, on the prices of houses and lodgings at that place. Count Beust is arranging the matter. This is not the first time that his excellency has appeared in the role of match-maker.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says the plan of contest for the coming campaign seems to be fairly made up so far as is possible until after the several conventions meet. The workingmen's convention will assemble June 3, and great precautions have been taken to insure the nomination of a ticket free from complication with other parties. It is expected that an effort will be made by the new constitution party to capture the convention, but the present outlook is not favorable to the success of the project. The republican convention meets June 17 and the democratic convention July 1. It is believed both parties will make straight nominations. A big workingmen's parade took place in San Francisco on Saturday night. A prominent feature of the procession was the plug hat brigade, carrying transparencies in derision of the party of "honorable bilks," as the new constitution party has been dubbed by Kearney.

—During the last fifty years all the newly created thrones in Europe, or those in which the male hereditary succession had from any cause lapsed, have been filled by princes of German dynasties. A prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg was elected ruler of the newly-formed kingdom of Belgium, shortly after he had refused the title of king of the Hellenes, which had been offered him. Princes of the same house married the queen of Portugal, Maria II. da Gloria, in the year 1836, and Victoria, queen of England, in the year 1840; and their sons have become the heirs to the thrones of those states. All attempts to fill the thrones of Spain and Roumania with rulers not proceeding from German dynasties have proved a failure. Both King Amedeus I. of Savoy and Prince Couza, a born Roumanian, were, after a brief period of rule, compelled to leave the countries of—which they had become the sovereigns. The throne of Greece was first occupied by a prince of the Bavarian dynasty, Otho I.; and after his dethronement by George I., a prince of the Sleswick-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg line. The present ruler of Roumania is a prince of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the new prince of Bulgaria is also of German origin. Fifty years ago the privilege of filling vacant or newly-created thrones belonged almost exclusively to France and Austria; several thrones in Italy were held by Bourbons and Hapsburgs only twenty years ago.

—The magnificent New York cathedral is not altogether completed. The cathedral has been nearly twenty years in building, and though it is ready for occupancy, much remains to be done within and more without before the edifice reaches perfection. It will probably take from one to three years at least to complete all that is to be done, and will cost perhaps a million dollars more. It is estimated that three million dollars at least has already been expended. In the interior there are ten side chapels in which ten altars are to be erected; three main altars have been finished, and have cost upwords of $150,000. Many statues are also to be placed in the interior niches and will be brought from abroad. Other improvements are contemplated which will consume a small amount of time and money. Outside the cathedral much remains to be done. Two spires are to be erected on Fifth avenue 367 feet high, and two tall spires are also to be erected on the rear of the edifice on Madison avenue. Then there are ten pinnacles to be erected on the Fiftieth street side and ten on the Fifty-first street side, as well as four in the rear. The granite copings, tops, flagging, etc., on the Fifth avenue side-walk was not finished Sunday, and will cost about $10,000 to finish. A granite coping is to be built on the four sides of the building, and the surrounding grounds are to be inclosed, leveled and beautified. A half dozen windows are yet to be placed in the corners beneath the great spires on the Fifth avenue. Statuary is also to be placed in the various niches on the exterior of the building.

The Warner Silver Bill.

New York Commercial Bulletin.

The Warner silver bill went through the house on Saturday; but even if it should go through the senate (which is hardly probable), the president will take care that it will never become a law.

Washington Post.

The bill is just, it is honest, it is a measure of financial relief demanded by a majority of the people. This is all the senate should require as a precedent for favorable action. The bill once through congress, let Mr. Hayes veto it if he dares.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

In its present shape, the bill is a great improvement on the original committee draft, but is needlessly prolix, and also contains repetitions and reaffirmations of existing laws. The ninth section is very involved in phraseology and highly objectionable, as the phraseology would admit the construction that bullion owners may claim credit for the legal-tender value of silver bullion deposited for coinage instead of the market value. As this construction is inconsistent with section four, we infer that the fault is in infelicity or inaccuracy of statement. With this flaw eliminated, so as to make section nine consist with section four by a change in phraseology which would express the real intent of the framers, the measure would be a most excellent one—quite as wise in an economic sense as it would be popular.

Baltimore Sun.

Such a bill can scarcely pass the senate, but if it should, is expected to be vetoed by the president. In view of the passage of such a bill and the manner in which it was passed, Mr. McCook, of New York, is entitled to be dealt with leniently by the American people for having said during a late hour at night, in a moment of excitement and wrath, that he had a very great amount of contempt for the congress of the United States, and especially for that house of it that had just summoned him from his bed to appear at its bar. The members of the house have shown that the majority of them are at least as ignorant as Mr. Steele, of North Carolina, who confessed that he did not understand, "and never pretended to understand, the question of finance," but they have not imitated his wise frankness in making a public acknowledgement of it, and acted accordingly.

Politics Out West.

Baltimore Gazette.

The campaign opens well in the west. Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, having branded Mr. Hendricks as a conspirator and fool and turned him loose, has drawn upon himself a column of chaste English in Mr. Hendrick's home organ, the Indianapolis Sentinel. We clip a small slice of the Sentinel's article as a specimen:

"Watterson is the recognized donkey of western journalism—the laughing stock in national politics, a bunion on the big toe of the democratic party, a stye in its eye, a pimple on its nose, a cancer in its stomach, a blue-tailed fly in its councils, a tumble-bug in its campaigns and a jack-o'-lantern on its highway of success. Henri in the democratic party is what trichina is in a hog's ham—unhealthy. In the political atmosphere, he compares favorably with a puff of malaria from a morass. He is always getting up stink."

We may remark that this extract is taken from near the head of the article. It grows in beauty as it proceeds.

Unloading the Hip Pocket.

Memphis Avalanche.

Thus public sentiment is being solidified, and its thunder-tones will be heard in time, if the press but remain true to itself. The men who to-day control the courts may not be reached. But when their official lives end they will sink to rise no more. The resistless force of public opinion will crowd them off the bridge. It is not a question of politics. It is not a question of individuals. The question is whether the law-abiding elements shall succumb to the men ever ready to shed blood, or whether the men who keep murder organized in their hip pockets shall be compelled to give way before the civilization and decency of the age. Depend upon it, civilization and decency, law and order will win.

The Ohio Scramble.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

President Hayes, who is under unknown obligations to Sherman and under few to Grant, appears in the conflict as Sherman's friend, not in person, but with the strong right hand of presidential power. Sherman may not—it is said will not—be himself a candidate for the governorship, but he intends to dictate the candidate, and to dictate Foster. He intends to defeat the candidate who was closely identified with the administration of President Grant by holding two cabinet positions under him, and the man who was snubbed by President Hayes when he assumed his office. Sherman is remorselessly hostile to Taft, for no public reason.

The Duty of Quinine.

Philadelphia Medical Surgical Reporter.

The fortune of the late Mr. Thomas H. Powers is estimated between five and ten million dollars. Very much of this was made on quinine, and the movement to repeal the duty on that drug is one which should meet the approval of all unbiased physicians. At present the sick are obliged to pay more than twice as much for this medicine as they would were the duty removed. This excess goes into the pockets of the already enormously rich manufacturers. It is a striking instance of the gross injustice of protective duties. In fact, it is encouraging a monopoly of the most unfair description.

Hendricks and Church.

New York Tribune.

A small but sweet drop of fame has fallen upon the dark horse in the famous Belmont conspiracy. A North Carolina democrat has rushed into print with a long letter nominating Hendricks and Church as the next democratic presidential ticket. He is cock sure that Hendricks can carry Indiana, and that Church can carry New York without any trouble. Even the chief-justice knows this is uncommonly high flavored taffy, but he'll like it immensely all the same.

Sherman's Boom.

Chicago Times.

"The Sherman boom" remarks the pat...ce of the Grant boom, "is sickled o'er with the pale cast of federal pap." It won't do to underrate the potency of this pap. It may spoil the Grant movement. "Enterprises of great pith and moment, with his regard their currents turn awry and lose the name of action." The politician who is soothed and sustained by doses of federal pap can outboom the starveling. In this respect Sherman's boom has the bulge.

Grim Practical Jokers.

Washington Post.

As a practical joker, Mr. Hayes bids fair to rival Grant. "Let no guilty man escape," roared U. S. G., while cutting the fetters and unlocking the cells of the whisky thieves. "We must protect the purity of the elections," screams R. B. H., while swinging the stolen veto power with all his might to insure systematic corruption of the ballot.

Fraud's Man is Bigger Than Congress.

Washington Post.

Congressional action on the legislative appropriation bill was completed yesterday by the concurrence of the house in the senate amendments. Monday the bill will be hauled up the avenue for one man, representing fraud, to anul the decree of congress, representing a majority of the people.

A Yielding Statesman.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, says he will not accept the second place on the presidential ticket with any one. We heard the same thing in 1876, but Mr. Hendricks yielded.

Rides Proudly.

Dublin Gazette.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, of the many dailies which have had birth in Atlanta, is the only one that has attained to success, and it now rides proudly upon the sea of literature.

Three Ohio Men Want One Office.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The great danger that threatens Garfield is Taft's nomination. That puts three senatorial candidates in the field, and one of them is named Sherman.

A Refreshing Change.

New York Herald.

In the latest southern difficulty between ruffians and officers of the law the former instead of the latter were shot—quite a refreshing change from the usual thing.

Sang Froid from the Reserve.

Cleveland Herald.

We shall be sorry to take Indiana from the confederates, but then we must have a scientific frontier, you know.

Sonnets.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

I.

A PHANTOM IN THE CLOUDS.

All day the blast, with furious ramp and roar,
Sweeps the gaunt hill-tops, piles the vapors high,
Through infinite distance, up the tortured sky—
Till to one nurtured on the ocean shore,
It seems—with eyes half shut to hill and moor—
The anguished sea waves' multitudinous cry—
It changes! deepening......Christ! what agony
Doth some doomed spirit on these wild winds outpour!

At last a lull! stirred by slow wafts of air!
When lo! o'er dismal wastes of stormy wreck—
Cloud-wrought, an awful form, and face abhorred!
Thine, thine, Iscariot! smitten by mad despair,
With lurid eyeballs strained, and writhing neck,
Round which is coiled a blood-red Phantom-cord!

II.

JAPONICAS.

Beneath the sullen slope of shadowy skies,
Midmost this flowerless, wind-bewildered space,
(Once a fair garden, now a desert place)
Ah! what voluptuous hues are these that rise
In sudden lustre on my startled eyes?
They glow like roses on an Orient face,
Glimpsed in swift flashes of enchanting grace,
'Twixt the shy Harem's gold-wrought tapestries!

Ye bright Japonicas! your glorious gleam
Tints with strange light the enamored waves of air,
And wafts of such coy fragrance round you float—
Fancy transcends these boundaries blanched and bare,
For beauty lures her in a ravishing dream
Of roseate lips, dark locks and swan-white throat!
—N. Y. Evolution.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
109TH GRAND MONTHLY
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and
GEN. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commis'ners.
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
309 may13d&w4w

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Georgia, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.

Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY,
306 may13 d1aw6w Postmaster-General.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tennessee. Highest Education on Christian principles. Grammar School. Cadet corps. Charges moderate. The Spring Term opens March 20th. Address CHAIRMAN.
454 mar28 d13t fri sun wed & wky4t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOLLAND—Died, at the residence of J. H. Holland, Tuesday afternoon at 4 p. m., his wife Mrs. P. M. Holland and infant two months old. The funeral of both will take place from the residence, No. 12 South Moore street, to-day at 4 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

Trinity Church
WILL HAVE AN EXCURSION TO TOCCOA ON
Saturday, May 31st.
THE PUBLIC INVITED TO GO.

The train will leave the Depot at 7 a. m. and start back at 6 p. m.

FARE FOR
ROUND TRIP ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN, under 10 years, HALF-PRICE.

Fare from Gainesville to Toccoa and return, 75 cents; all Stations this side Gainesville, one dollar.
428 may20 dlt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT FOR the Relief of the Estate of John Harris, deceased, from a debt due the State by reason of Suretyship on the bond of Isaac P. Harris, as Treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad."

I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce a bill in the Legislature of Georgia for relief of estate of John Harris, deceased, with the above title, at its adjourned session in July next.

A. B. SIMMS,
Executor for John Harris.
May 3, 1879. 5 8 may28 dlt

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Notice is hereby given that Thos. L. Snead will apply to the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, convening at the Capitol on the first Wednesday in July, for the passage of an Act entitled:

"An Act to pay Thos. L. Snead, for services rendered the State, a balance of Twenty-two Hundred and Forty Dollars, with interest from January 1st, 1876."

May 26th, 1879. 561 may28 dlt

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William M. Hawkins, Bankrupt—No. 1379.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register William W. Lumpkin, at his office, in Union Point, Georgia, on the 11th day of June, 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m., why the above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

570 may28 dlt A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

CLOSING OUT
Of Spring Styles of Fine Millinery

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OUR Spring Styles of fine Millinery at New York cost. All those in want of a Fine Bonnet or Hat for little money, will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Full lines of Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons yet on hand.

Call at once to have the advantage of selecting from a full stock.

A. T. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
521 mar31 d2m.sun,wed,fri. 2d page only.

Atlanta Health Institute.

ELECTRICITY
MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygian Home—the only institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address

DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
371 feb19 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta G

GREATEST
Out-Door Recreation of the Age.
NEW AND IMPROVED
Archery Goods.
(Wright & Thorne's Patent)

THE MOST PERFECT
Bows, Arrows, Targets,
Target Stands, Quivers, Belts, etc.,

of BETTER quality, for less MONEY than ever offered before. **Mail orders promptly attended to.** Send for Catalogue and Price-list.

TERRELL, DIETZ & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Above goods can also be obtained of Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y.
1 may2 d2m fri sun wed

Concord Woolen Mills

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION of merchants and the trade generally to our

Spring and Summer Stripes.
THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR
Men & Boys' Clothing

No goods in the market will stand the rough and tumble life of our school boys like the CONCORD STRIPES.

Messrs. M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO
OF ATLANTA,

Keep on hand a full line of all goods manufactured at our Mills. They have a large lot of

Cadet or Military Cloth,

and a stock of all our goods, manufactured from the very best material.

Any person desiring to EXCHANGE WOOL FOR CLOTH can do so, on favorable terms, by addressing us.

Parties wanting samples of our goods can get them on application to Messrs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., or by addressing us.

RICE, LOVE & PORTER,
Smyrna, Cobb county, Georgia.
467 mar30 d2m sun wed &w2m

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Age

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THIS city, known as the Tannery of Alexander, Allen & McBee. This Tannery is conveniently located and has all the latest improved Machinery. Bark and Hides low and in abundance. For particulars address A. ISAACS, Attorney, For Alexander, Allen & McBee.
Greenville, S. C., May 7th 1879.
289 may10 d1aw wed & Wky3mo

SUMMER RESORTS.

CÆSAR'S HEAD HOTEL.

THIS CHARMING SUMMER RESORT WILL be open for visitors on the first of June. This Hotel on the summit of a mountain 4,500 feet above tide water, produces a climate and water unequaled by any accessible point in the country, North or South. Temperature ranging from 60 to 70 degrees. The air is cool and bracing, dry and soft, peculiarly adapted to all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Hay Fever and Malarial diseases. Near the Hotel is a MINERAL SPRING, the waters of which is a splendid tonic, and acts finely upon the Skin, Liver and Kidneys. In point of Natural Scenery it is one of the wonders of the world, grand and beautiful beyond description. Numerous waterfalls in the vicinity, some of them 1,000 feet high. Visitors on coming to Greenville, S. C., will find a regular Hack Line leaving the Commercial Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday morning, going through promptly in the day—distance 26 miles, over good roads—Fare, $3.50 per seat. Charges at Hotel moderate. Table good Rooms clean. Servants attentive.
466 may22 d2m F. A. MILES.

White Sulphur Springs, Hall county, Ga.
JOHNSON & BROOK, Managers.

OPEN FROM 1st JUNE to 1st OCTOBER, 1879. Double Daily Mails. Carriages at White Sulphur Springs Depot to meet all trains on Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, only two miles distant. Every building new. Considerable improvement since last year. Terms—Per day, $2.00 per week, $12.00; per month, $35.00; Children, under 12 years, and colored servants, half price. Special Rates to families.
488 may24 d2w

Bedford, Va., Alum and Iron Springs.

FARE A 1. ALL THE COMFORTS AND attractions. Greatest Health-giving waters known. 19½ hours from Atlanta. Carriages meet visitors at Forest Depot, 4 miles from springs, upon advice of arrival. Terms $30 per month. Address A. M. DAVIES, President, Lynchburg, Va.

Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, Atlanta, sole Agents for water and mass.
336 may14 dtiljuly1—suns

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONROE. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
may13 d1m Proprietor.

RAWLEY SPRINGS.

Near Harrisonburg, Va.

This celebrated watering place in the beautiful Valley of Virginia, 2,000 feet above sea level, has Three Hotels, accommodating 600 to 800 guests. The waters are of a highly medicinal character, the air dry and pure, and the scenery magnificent.

First class accommodations in every respect, and terms moderate. Cheap round-trip tickets on sale at all principal points in the South. For Pamphlets, etc., address Mr. J. Watkins Lee, Charleston, S. C., until June 10th; after that time address

C. A. SPRINKEL,
Treasurer,
Harrisonburg, Va.

305 may13 d2awlm

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
70 mch5 deowly & weowly

See the Notice
—OF—
STITH & BROS.
ATLANTA, GA., MAY 23, 1879.

AS WE KNOW OF NOTHING STRONGER we take Atlanta's CONSTITUTION to bring before the public a knowledge of two of the

Best Horse Powers in America.
THEY ARE MADE OF WOOD.
SIMPLE, CHEAP and DURABLE.

Have No Cogs and never gets out of order. They have been THOROUGHLY TESTED for four years and have never failed to give perfect satisfaction. We can Reduce the Draft of Cog Gear one-half, and give you gearing that will please you and one you can have a pleasure in running it. It is fast taking the place of all other gear in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, where it has been introduced. I only speak from experience and can prove all I say. I wish to

ERECT SETS OF MY HORSE POWERS

for some farmer, who lives near the city, and test them for parties who may be interested in purchasing territory. I will give my labor and the royalty to any farmer who wishes a set of this gear on his place. I have seen two mules driving a Separator with ease. Two mules will drive a 10-Saw Gin with sufficient ease. Please call at the store of ROBT HARTMAN, and see my Models and Certificates. My business is to erect

Sample Sets, Test Them & Sell Territory.

I have known two hundred and forty dollars made in one day by Selling Farm Rights. I will

Sell Territory by Counties or States.

I will sell so a man can thrible his money by selling at wholesale.

Call and see my Models at R. Hartman's, 140 Marietta street. R. B. STITH, of L. B. STITH & BROS., Patentees.
487 may24 d1w

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES,
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
AND
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

1145 LADIES' SARATOGA TRUNKS, from $2.00 to $20.00. Special Inducement for next two weeks. Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall street.
000 may25 d2t—sun wed

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF SPARTANBURG, S. C., Two Lots, adjoining, situate in business part of town, 27½ feet by 210 feet each, fronting on Main street, rear opening on street. Address H. S. Ball, Spartanburg, S. C.
562 may28 d4t wed28 fri30 june sun1 wed4

A GOOD SECOND-HAND WAGON FOR SALE. Suitable for light hauling. Call at Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall street.
547 may27 d2t tues wed

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAFE (MARVIN'S make) 26 by 36 inches. Apply to Walton, Whann & Co., No. 40 S. Broad St., Atlanta.
481 may24 dlt

TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR suburban building lots, I now offer for sale at reasonable prices, some of the most desirable locations on Peachtree street, near North avenue, just outside. A portion of the lots within the city limits, others just outside. For particulars apply at the office of Geo. W. Adair, Real Estate Broker, Wall street. Richard Peters.
495 may23 d6t

WANTED.

IF YOU WANT YOUR TRUNKS, BAGS OR Satchels repaired, send them to Lieberman, the Trunk man. Factory, 92 Whitehall.
000 may25 d4t—sun wed

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH GOOD business capacity and the will to execute it. Can make an engagement now, or to take effect in September. Being a non-resident not objectionable. Address, with references, Business, this office.
552 may27 d3t

A FRENCH LADY, ALREADY OF A CERTAIN age, wants a situation in a family. She offers to give French and German lessons, Painting, Drawing, Needle-work, and to help the lady of the house. Inquire at The Constitution office.
481 may23 d2w

FOR RENT.

PART OF A DESIRABLE STORE FOR RENT. Apply to T. W. Heald, 31 Whitehall street.
533 may27 dlt

FOR RENT—A NICE NEW COTTAGE, FIVE finished rooms and kitchen, on Loyd street. Desirable in every particular. Apply to Ed. A. Werner.
509 may25 dlt

FOR RENT.—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, NO. 182 Forsyth street, near Brotherton. Elegantly finished and plenty closets. Gas, hot and cold water throughout. Apply at 26 South Forsyth street, or to A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building.
may17dtop

FOR RENT—THE STORE No. 35 BROAD street is for rent. Apply to J. W. English.
353 apr20 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—W. S. Bell is Agent for the celebrated Tennesse Lime, manufactured by Messrs. Moses, Wells & Co., of Chattanooga. This Lime cannot be excelled in quality, and can be bought at the lowest market price. Call at W. S. Bell's Lumber Yard for your Lime and other Building Materials. No. 26 Line street.
559 may28 dlt

FRANCIS BARNARD, NO. 29 WHITEHALL street, buyer of old Gold and Silverware, manufacturer and dealer in Sea-Shell Jewelry—all the fashion now, and admired by everybody.
521 may25 d3t

LOST.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, INSCRIBED J. J. P. to J. D. L., May, 1871. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with J. F. Burke & Co., corner Pryor and Mitchell streets.
000 may28 d3t wed fri

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY, LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C. Office 49 Peachtree street. Residence 28 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d3m

LAW CARDS.

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House.
220 apr5,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—dly

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building.
370 may17 dlm

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 dly

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia. Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $9.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample room for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor.
000 apr23 dtf

PIEDMONT HOUSE, SPARTANBURG, S. C. L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager. Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial.
331 apr19 dtf

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA. Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.
000 oct29 dtf

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $12 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and of strangers, come from where they may.
jan4-dly

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.
January 11, 1879...dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY........PROPRIETOR. Late of Screven House. Rates reduced to $2.50 and $3.00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular. The only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 dlyr

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is printed in black has pile of stones, Phila., 1878, on it. None other genuine.
HANEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
Dpa 10 d&w til aug 17

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 eb5d&wly

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA
132 feb5 d6m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Talbot county has had a small cyclone.

—Judge Eason, of Americus, has home-made canary birds for sale.

—Gainesville seems to be in earnest about that new railroad.

—Milledgeville is bragging on her new hotel.

—A negro child four years old was accidentally burned to death in Douglas county last Saturday.

—Talbot county has fourteen mills, not including the alleged orange grove of the Count Johan B. G.

—Milledgeville wants a college, and she shall have it if the influence of a newspaper is worth anything.

—Nearly every editor in the state is hugging to his gaunt bosom a bundle of abnormally tall oats.

—The state lunatic asylum has three thousand acres of land attached, a portion of which is used for farming and gardening purposes.

—The Milledgeville Union and Recorder remarks that if the old saying that a dry May is an omen of a good crop year be true, then there is a fine prospect for 1879.

—A middle Georgia editor says that a man who has fewest friends lends the least money. Some such sentiment as this will grow into a proverb one of these days.

—Mr. Joseph E. Way, principal of the Massie school in Savannah, was assaulted the other day by Mr. J. D. Willink and badly bruised. Willink was mad because Way had inflicted punishment upon his son. The board of education have called the attention of the grand jury to the matter.

—The Recorder learns that a storm passed over a small portion of Sumter county last Thursday night, doing considerable damage, especially to the premises of Mr. Joe West. He had several cabins blown down, his rails scattered over his plantation, and his crop left to the mercy of the stock. His muleshed was destroyed, killing one mule and so severely injuring another as to render it worthless.

—The Americus Recorder says that on the place of Mr. Robert R. Howe, near Grangerville, Macon county, there is an everbearing mulberry tree which measures twenty-three feet and eight inches in circumference five feet from the ground, and the foilage measures ninety-four feet in a straight line through the broadest part. It shades Mr. Howe's entire house, lot and fattens hogs enough to do his whole force upon the fruit. If there is any portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains which can beat this we would like to hear from it.

—The Columbus Enquirer says a tale of an assault of a tramp on a lady, or at least an attempt, comes from Stewart county. On last Thursday Mrs. Wm. Cade, of Antioch, was asked by a tramp for something to eat, and she told him there was nothing cooked. He insisted on her getting him something, and her reply was, there was nothing cooked and she could not get any for him. He then began cursing her in a terrible manner, when she started to the mill, where her husband, Mr. Wm. Cade, was at the time. He then said "I'll give you something to be scared for," and drew a knife upon Mrs. C. At this time Mr. C. and his son arrived at the house. The young man wanted to get a gun from the house and kill the tramp, but his father would not let him. They then arrested the gentleman and carried him to Lumpkin and placed him in jail. The tramp then claimed to be insane, but as the parties couldn't see it in that light he was left in durance vile, where he will remain until the next term of the Stewart superior court.

—Sandersville Herald: We regret to learn from Mr. S. Jordan, that a fatal disease is now prevailing among his cattle, and in his neighborhood a few miles west of town. Some of the cattle bled freely at the nose, while others breathed hurriedly and showed signs of great febrile excitement. The brain of one he examined seemed greatly diseased. We also learned from Mr. Jordan that there is a similar fatality among the cattle around Davisboro. We shall be glad to have some of our practical farmers give, through our columns, a remedy for this, as we suppose, new cattle plague.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: Atlanta wants the Chattahoochee river cleaned out from its mouth to the Western and Atlantic railroad bridge. Well, all we have to say about it is that if Atlanta wants it, it will be done. We were struck by a remark made by a distinguished citizen of that place at a meeting held to forward this pet project: "Atlanta will aid in this matter, for whatever helps any part of Georgia, helps Atlanta." And we say, that which helps Atlanta helps Georgia, for the fact cannot be denied that our state capital is taking the position, not only of the leading city of the state, but the commercial capital of the south. The Constitution in a strong article upon the subject concludes with this characteristic declaration: "We want water communication, and if the Chattahoochee won't do then we will build a river of our own." It is just such indomitable pluck as this that has made Atlanta what she is, and could the same degree of energy be infused into every part of the state we would be in fact the empire state not only of the south, but of the union. We want to see the people of all parts of the state cast aside their local jealousies and like Atlanta say that which is for the good of any part of Georgia will have our support. When we take a position like this, a new day of prosperity will have dawned.

—Gainesville Southron: The question of progress vs. fogyism—village or city, is now before the people of Gainesville. They must decide. If they prefer to be a village of 1,000 inhabitants instead of a city of 10,000 or 20,000, they have their choice. If they prefer to see their store and dwelling-houses without tenants and depreciating in value from 10 to 20 per cent per annum, they certainly have their choice. If our merchants prefer to do business at a way-station, instead of having rates of freight competitive with other towns, they have their choice. But if they prefer a different state of affairs, they can by prompt action attain it. And how? The A. and C. Air-Line railroad has generously offered to the people of Gainesville competitive rates of freights with Athens and surrounding markets if the Gainesville & Dahlonega R. R. is built. The able president of this road does not ask the people of Hall county to build the road, but only to contribute a mite towards it; he only asks $40,000. The estimate for the construction and equipment of the road is $160,000. We certainly are not required to do more than our part. Now what does the G. & D. R. R. offer to the people of Gainesville in lieu of this small outlay? First, The road will run through at least sixteen miles of Hall county, the whole amount of the money expended in constructing the sixteen miles of road will be spent in your midst, which will employ the surplus labor in your county. Second, The through rates of freight will add fifty per cent to the business of Gainesville. To illustrate: There is about $50,000 paid as freights to the Air-Line railroad through the Gainesville depot. The estimate is that forty per cent additional is paid on local freights over through freights. If this estimate is correct here is $20,000 per annum saved. The receipt of cotton at this market last season was in the neighborhood of 5,000 bales. With competitive rates, Gainesville would certainly receive 10,000 bales. Say forty dollars per bale, and the increase of business would amount to $200,000. This is for the one item of cotton alone. It is reasonable to suppose that the increase of business in other things would add equally as much, which would be $40,000. Increase of business by building the G. & D. R. R. with same rates of freights that Athens has, we could sell goods equally as cheap. We have a legitimate trade that belongs to Gainesville, but having no through railroad connections we have seen this trade go by our town to Athens and other markets. The difference in freights on salt between Gainesville and Athens is $12.50 per car, in favor of the latter, a good profit. It is worse than nonsense for Gainesville to pretend to sell goods as cheap as Athens and other markets and pay local freights on their goods.

The High School Lectures.

The announcement that Dr. Miller will deliver his lecture on "Jenkins's Ear" at the opera house Friday night, will be enough to fill the hall. This is the second in the series of lectures for the high schools, prepared by Mr. B. Mallon, the superintendent of the schools. Dr. Miller delivered this lecture some time ago, and its repetition will give the people of Atlanta an opportunity to hear what is doubtless a fine production. After Dr. Miller, we have on consecutive Friday nights lectures from Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Dr. Battle, of Macon, and Dr. Lipscomb. The price of admisson to these lectures is only 25 cents and the house ought to be full at every one of them.

The Colored Military.

Friday night the Georgia Cadets, the excellent colored company of which Moses Bentley is captain, elected three lieutenants. J. O. C. Carr was elected first lieutenant; George Yarbrough second lieutenant and A. W. Moody third lieutent. The company is in fine trim. General MacRae, Captains Burke, Heyward and McCandless have been very kind in helping the members to pay for their uniforms. The people generally are glad to encourage such worthy colored enterprises. We learn that among the several visiting colored companies on the 4th of July will be one from Columbus.

Glass Ball Shooting.

The two glass ball clubs in Atlanta have become very skilful in the art which, until a few months ago, was unknown in this city. They have a practice at Ponce de Leon almost every afternoon. Several of the amateur marksmen yesterday made excellent scores. The balls are sprung from traps and their direction is very uncertain. It requires no little skill to strike them, and before a marksman can do so with any degree of accuracy he must practice long and carefully. Atlanta has two clubs, both of which are excellent. In Augusta, Columbus and Athens there are clubs which publish good scores. A state match would be an interesting contest. Atlanta could furnish a score of excellent ball-breakers.

The State Sunday-School Convention.

Next Friday the State Sunday-school convention will meet in Macon and be in session several days. The proceedings will be of interest to all who love the Sunday-school work. Atlanta will send a good delegation and will be finely represented in the body. The membership of the convention increases every year, while the figures of the Sunday-school reports from all parts of the state show that the work is constantly spreading, especially in quarters where missionary work has been begun.

The Late Miss Mary Howard Bradfield.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Mary Howard Bradfield, daughter of Dr. L. H. Bradfield, which occurred Sunday morning last about one o'clock at her residence, No. 245 Rawson street. For some years past she has been a sufferer, and at one time was sent to LaGrange for treatment. Her death brought much sadness among a large circle of her acquaintances in this city. At one time she was a member of the choir of the Second Baptist church, where she took the alto part, while her sister sang soprano. The organ, as well as the stand in front of it used by the choir, is draped in mourning.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the funeral took place from the Presbyterian church. The services, which were quite impressive, were conducted by Dr. Vaughn, the pastor. The remains were interred in Oakland cemetery, and were followed to the grave by a large number of mourning friends.

Complexional Indictions.

The complexion of persons whose digestion is out of order, who are bilious, or who lack vigor, always exhibits an unhealthy tint. It is by regulating the bodily organs and promoting digestion and assimilation, that the parchment hue indicative of ill-health, is banished from the cheeks. To rectify the fault of a sallow complexion, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an invigorant and alterative which removes those obstacles to renewed strength, physical comfort and personal attractiveness—an imperfect digestion and secretion, and a disordered condition of the bowels. Persistence in the use of this inestimable corrective and tonic will assuredly result in renewed physical regularity will tend to increase bodily substance, and cause the glow and clear color of health to return to the sallow, wasted cheek.

may28 d3t wed fri sun & wkyjune1

THE GENUINE

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Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 27, 1879.

Our bond market continues steady with an improved demand. Strong feelings exist among holders, and they turn loose reluctantly, believing that in a short time they will realize much better prices. The supply of railroad stocks on the market is in excess of the demand, though we look for considerable improvement as we draw nearer the time of declaring dividends. Money mark t easy and holders anxious, at a small interest, to invest in first-class securities.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling .... ¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Northeast'n RR.	101@103	Atlanta City 7s.	102@104
Georgia 4s	98@100	Atlanta City 8s.	107@109
Georgia 6s	107@109	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s	111@113	Augusta City 7s.	98@100
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Savannah City	72@74
Georgia 8s. S. D.	110@112	Macon City	55@60
So. Car. valid 6s	85@90	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s.	109@111
Atlanta Water	102@104	So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	85@86	South Wes R. R.	104@106
Central R. R.	72@73	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	105@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 27—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 3@4. Exchange — long $4.87¾; short $4.89½. Governments dull. State bonds weak and lower.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange firm. Governments weak and ⅛@¼ lower; new fives 104⅜; four and a half percents 107⅝; four per cents 103. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N.W.	62¼
Erie	27⅛	Preferred	94¾
Lake Shore	75⅜	Rock Island	139
Illinois Cent al	86½	Western Union	113⅞
Pittsburg	96¼		
Sub-treasury balances:			
Coin	$123,505,977	Currency	$41,102,858

LONDON, May 27.—4:15.—Consols — money 98 13-16; account 98⅞; Erie 28⅞.

PARIS, May 27—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 115f, 7½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 27, 1879.

This has been a field-day for the shorts, and each and every one of them wears a smile of self-satisfaction that is peculiarly charming. The Liverpool market opened quiet for spots at unchanged figures, with sales of only 6,000 bales. Contracts opened weak and run off from ⅛d to 3-16d, closing sluggish at the decline.

The New York Market is now as industriously hunting the bottom as it was a few days since the loss. Below we present a table showing the opening and closing figures.

OPENING.		CLOSING.	
June	13.2	June	12.77
July	13.20	July	12.98
August	13.38	August	13.12
September	13.13	September	12.78
October	11.94	October	11.77
November	11.45	November	11.31
December	11.3	December	11.21

Our local market is nominal and dull; but little business is being transacted; cotton is quoted at 12c for middlings and 11¼c for low middlings.

Fluctuations of Cotton.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

October, 1878—Opened at 10c and declined to 9c

November—Opened at 9c and remained steady throughout the month.

December—Opened at 8¾c, declined to 8¼@8⅜, with one or two sales to arrive at 8c, but rallied to 8½c.

January, 1879—Steady at 8⅞@9c.

February—Opened at 9c, advanced to 9½c.

March—Opened at 9¼@9½c, advanced to 10c.

April—Opened at 10½c, advanced to 11½c.

May—Opened at 11½c, and yesterday sold at 13.

It will be observed that December prices reached bottom figures, and from that date there was a steady rise, amounting, in less than five months, to about five cents per pound.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 21,300; American 10,600; futures ⅛ cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 7@6 31-32@6 15-16; May and June delivery 7@6 31-32; June and July delivery 7 1-16@7 1-32@7; July and August delivery 7 5-32@7⅛@7 1-16@7; August and September delivery 7 7-32@7 5-32@7 3-32@7 1-16; September and October delivery 7 7-32@7 5-32@7⅛; new crop shipped per sail 6 25-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—1:30 p.m.—Uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery 7 1-32; August and September delivery 7 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—4 00 p m.—Uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery 6 31-32; July and August delivery 7; August and September delivery 7 1-16; September and October delivery 7 3-32. Markets for yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not lower.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—5:00 p.m.—Sales of American 4,700 bales; futures, uplands low middling clause, June and July delivery 6 15-16@6 29-32@6⅞; July and August delivery 6 31-32; August and September delivery 7 1-32@7 1-16; September and October delivery 7 1-16; October and November 6¾; futures firmer; more buyers at last quotations.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 27.—10:12 a. m.—Futures easy; June 13.03@13.05; July 13.20@13.25; August 13.35@13.40; September 13.03@13.09; October 11.92 @11.98.

NEW YORK, May 27.—10:42 a. m.—Cotton unsettled and lower to sell.

NEW YORK, May 27.—11:00 a. m.—Futures steady at a decline; May 12.96 bid; June 13.01@13.02; July 13.22@13.23; August 13.37@13.38; September 13.03@13.04; October 11.94@11.95; November 11.40@11.44, December 11.28@11.30; sales 38,200.

NEW YORK, May 27.—11:40 a. m.—Futures easy; sales 58,200; June 12.97@13.00; July 13.20@13.22; August 13.35@13.37; September 12.98@13.01; October 11.84@11.96.

NEW YORK, May 27.—12:40 p. m.—Futures steady at quotations; May 12.93@13.00; June 12.92 @12.96; July 13.13@13.14; August 13.26@13.27; September 12.89@12.91; October 11.85@11.86; November 11.32@11.33; December 11.22@11.25; January 11.26@11.28; sales 90,800.

NEW YORK, May 27.—1:45 p. m.—Futures quiet and steady; June 12.91@12.93; July 13.12@13.14; August 13.26@13.28; September 12.86@12.88; October 11.85@11.87; sales 102,600.

NEW YORK, May 27.—2:48 p. m.—Futures easy; sales 145,600 bales; May 12.78@12.85; June 12.80@12.81; July 13.00@13.01; August 13.17@13.18; September 12.81@12.82; October 11.80@11.8; November 11.30@11.31; December 11.20@11.21; January 11.25@11.27.

NEW YORK, May 27.—3:20 p. m.—Futures weak; sales 774,000; May 12.74@12.76; June 12.77 @12.78; July 12.98; August 13.12; September 12.77; October 11.78@11.79; November 11.31@11.32; December 11.21@11.22: net receipts 9,905 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,129; to France none; to continent 587; to channel ports none; stock 26 ,2 7.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Noon.—Cotton nominal; sales 219 bales; middling uplands 13⅛; middling Orleans 13¼; futures easy.

May	......	July	13.20
June	13.00	August	13.35

NEW YORK, May 27—Evening.—Cotton nominal; sales 293 bales; middling uplands 13; middling Orleans 13⅛; exports to Great Britain 231; to continent 155; net receipts to-day 13; gross 213; futures closed weak; sales 174,000.

May	12.74@12.76	September	12.77
June	12.77@12.78	October	11.78@11.79
July	12.98	November	11.31@11.32
August	13.12	December	11.21@11.22
		January	11.24@11.25

Consolidated net receipts 3,257

GALVESTON, May 27.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 550; bales; gross —; sales none; stock 6,107; exports coastwise 412.

NORFOLK, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 225 bales; gross —; stock 5,871; sales 52; exports coastwise 168.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 333 bales; gross 170; sales —; stock 2,258; sales to spinners 90; exports coastwise 25.

BOSTON, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; low middlings 13; good ordinary 12⅜; net receipts 1,976 bales; gross 3,892; sales none; stock 5,710; exports to Great Britain 231.

WILMINGTON, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 61 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 679.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅜; low middlings 13; good ordinary 12½; net receipts 5 bales; gross 165; sales —; to spinners 157; stock 4,852.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 188 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 4,031.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 34 bales; gross 472; sales 100; stock 60,824; exports to the continent 195.

MOBILE, May 27.—Cotton, nothing doing; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 80 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,057; exports coastwise 42.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 137 bales; gross 745; sales 250; stock 17,835.

AUGUSTA, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 12; net receipts 50 bales; sales —; shipments 12.

CHARLESTON, May 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 120 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 1,370.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

Grain Supply.

On account of an unintentional error which occurred in our yesterday's issue we reproduce the following table showing the visible supply of grain in the United States May 17, 1879, and the corresponding date 1878:

MAY 17, 1879.		MAY 18, 1878.	
Wheat	15,302,000	Wheat	7,550,000
Corn	11,328,000	Corn	8,226,000
Oats	1,550,000	Oats	2,158,000
Rye	831,000	Rye	573,000
Barley	982,000	Barley	1,310,000
Summer packing hogs	993,526	Summer packing hogs	981,166

The table below is the comparative prices of grain, meat, etc., in Chicago May 20, 1879, and the corresponding date, 1878:

	May 20, 1879.	May 20, 1878.
No. 2 spring wheat	99¼	$1.06¼
No. 2 corn	35¾	38⅞
Rye	51¼	57
Mess pork	$9.55	$7.65
Lard	6.10	6.50
Shoulders	3.50	3.45
Clear rib sides	4.50	4.15

In store in Chicago the total amount of wheat, May 20, 1879, 5,274,031 bushels; No 2 spring 4,557,885. May 20, 1878, 587,664; No. 2 spring 186,703

The comparative stock of grain and provisions in Chicago is illustrated in the following table for May 15, 1879, and the corresponding date, 1878:

	May 15, 1879.		May 15, 1878.	
Mess pork	177,386	bbls.	203,453	bbls.
Lard	171,976	t'c's.	43,213	t'c's.
Shoulders	13,534,630	lbs.	5,373,143	lbs.
Clear rib	34,288,994	lbs.	16,461,551	lbs.
Long clear	7,238,658	lbs.	5,767,839	lbs.
Short clear	5,492,999	lbs.	1,877,522	lbs.
Cumb. sides	2,132,404	lbs.	2,200,868	lbs.
Other sides	1,917,305	lbs.	6,703,860	lbs.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—There is a good demand for good sound eggs. The supply is small, and 8½@9c can be obtained.

BUTTER—The supply of all grades is very large. Good qualities are in demand, lower grades are not much sought after; choice butter sells at 17@18c; medium grades 14@16c; white mixed or rancid 8@12½.

POULTRY—There was a small decline in the hen market yesterday. The season for spring chickens is now upon us, and receipts are rapidly coming in. In a few days the market will contain quite a supply. Spring chickens are in good demand and sales are quick.

BEESWAX—21.

FEATHERS—choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate.

DRIED FRUIT — Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—Spots in the west seem to be entirely speculative and ruled by Chicago. Futures—Chicago, opened this morning at 97¾ for July wheat, and after undergoing considerable changes closed at a gain of ⅝c. Market opened at 9⅝ for August, and closed at 93½. Reports from all the northwest are favorable towards the production of a wheat crop considerably above the average. Our local market is quite firm at the following figures: choice $1.30; prime $1.10@$1.20.

WHEAT BRAN—Will command a ready sale at $1.10.

OATS—Not so firm in the western markets as have been: No change in the local prices, and the demand continues very good; choice 50; prime 47@50.

RYE—Fair demand at 85@90c.

HAY—Is scarce and in good demand. Supply is light; choice Timothy $1.00@$1.05; choice mixed $1.00; prime 9 c. These figures show a small decline in quotations.

CORN—The downward tendency still continues in the west, and if encouraged may possibly affect the local market. As yet no very great change is noticed. Our market is stiff at 70c for white and 67½ for mixed.

MEAL—Good water meal is in demand at 70c

GRITS—Choice pearl grits $4.00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$5.00@$5.50; dull.

PEAS—The market contains but a limited supply, which are held at $1.00.

POTATOES—The demand for Irish potatoes, both old and new, is only fair. The market is well supplied, and as the season advances, the prices will go much lower; old potatoes are quoted at $2.50@2.75; new $3.00@$3.50. Our market contains but a limited supply of sweet potatoes, which are now offered at $1.00. There is every reason to believe that these prices will improve as the supply is lessened.

ONIONS—None in market.

CABBAGE—Mobile, sound firm heads, are quoted at $3.00@$4.00 per crate; sales are slow and market well supplied

CUCUMBERS, ETC—Imported supply of cucumbers, beans, beets and squashes is very good; demand moderate and sales light.

MOLASSES—Black strap 23@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@35.

SYRUP—Medium qualities are in good demand. There is on market a fine supply of New Orleans unadulterated syrup, which, owing to the fact that it does not ferment in summer, is rapidly working its way into public favor. Sorghum is in demand at 26@30c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; reboiled 45@50c; refined drip 40@55.

COFFEE—Much trade is not expected until the expiration of the dull season. Business is very fair, and the sale of coffees is very good. Our market for Rio 12½a16½; old Government Java 25@a29.

SUGAR—The market is firm; granulated 9¼; Standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8½; yellow 7⅝a8½. The stock of New Orleans sugar is light, refined being preferred on account of being dryer; New Orleans 7½@9¼.

FLOUR—The stock of Tennessee flour is light; good family and extra family is in good demand; superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75@$6.00; extra family $6.25; fancy $6.50@$6.75.

BACON—The market is unchanged; clear sides 6½; shoulders sell readily at 5; bright small sides are also in good demand; hams, if sound, 7½ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9¼a10; sugar-cured shoulders 6; breakfast bacon 8¼; sugar-cured beef 11.

BULK MEATS—Chicago futures: The market opened clear rib sides 4.65 July delivery, and remained unchanged during the entire day. Opening quotations: 4.72½ for August, closing at 4.77½. The tone of the market is reported strong. Mess pork closed at $9.87½ for August delivery, showing a small decline. Local market (spots) is easy, and showing no quotable change; clear rib sides 5½; clear sides 6.

LARD—No changes in market. Prices firm; Chicago's July and August contracts show but little change; tierces' prime 7½@8; cans 8@8½; 20 lb pails 8½@9.

CHEESE—Summer cream 9c; supply is small; demand fair.

MACKEREL—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00 @$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50 @$.00.

SOAP—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes.

CANDLES—L. W. 12½ per lb.

MATCHES—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50.

RICE—In good demand at the following prices: good 7½c; prime 8c.

CRACKERS—No noticeable change has yet appeared. Fresh goods are selling, but demand at present rather light; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snap 6½

ROASTED COFFEES—The demand for roasted coffees is only moderate. Sales are not quite so good as they have been, yet business is very fair. Market is unchanged: Old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½.

TEA—The demand for teas is very fair, but sales are not so heavy now as they have been; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@35.

SPICES—The spice market remains the same. Pepper is in fair demand; pepper 18c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00 @$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—The demand is a very fair and stock good; Virginia $1.40; Liverpool reground and in white seamless sacks $1.0; in burlap 95c.

LIME—The market is well supplied with a good article, which finds a ready sale here. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.7; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.0; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ⅌ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ⅌ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ⅌ bbl.

PLASTERING HAIR—The market for plastering hair is fair; clean hair is in demand; Georgia 20@25 ⅌ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ⅌ M; less quantities $2.75 ⅌ M.

LEATHER—Market is quite firm, and an advance in prices is expected soon. No changes have occurred as yet. Hemlock sole G. D. 18@21c; good 20@23; white oak sole 32@35; Georgia upper 30@35; harness leather 28@35; good stock on the market.

PAPER—The paper market firm and sales are good. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ⅌ lb; No. 2 7c ⅌ lb; No. 3 6½c ⅌ lb; wrapping 4½ ⅌ lb; straw 2¼ ⅌ lb; burlap bags for corn and wheat, new, 6½, 6¼, 7; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

HIDES—Are in very good demand and buyers' prices are quoted: Dry flint 10@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@6¼.

TALLOW—It dull and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

BAGGING—Prices not established.

IRON TIES—None offering.

Tobacco.

The market is well supplied and prices are firm. No changes appear to-day.

Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 50@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 86c; Cook's extra Leather-wood 90c; Lucy Landon 52c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

The demand for fruits is very fair. Apples are being received slowly, and market supply is light. Strictly sound green-colored russets bring $5.00. Oranges—There is a bountiful supply at present of Messino oranges, which are moving slowly at $5.00@$5.50 per box, if in good condition. Lemons—Our large stock of a few days ago is greatly diminished. Sales have been very large. The season has fairly opened now, and we may expect a heavy business for some time to come. Market is firm and prices been advanced to $4.50 per box. Bananas—There is a fresh stock on market to-day, and trade (mostly local) in the banana line is active; $2.00 per bunch down is now asked for good sound fruit. Pineapples—But few to be found on the market; demand is rather limited and small lots are selling at $2.00@$3.00 per doz. Cocoanuts sell at $4.00; demand moderate. Raisins $2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½a8. Citron 20@21c. Figs 13@14c. Almonds 20@22. Pecans 7½@10c. Brazils 7½@8. Filberts 12½@15c. Walnuts 12@15c. Peanuts, Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ⅌ bushel.

Dry Goods.

The New York market continues firm and the inclination is upward. Our market is unaffected and prices are unchanged yet firm.

Prints	5, 5½@ 6
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4 @ 4½
⅞ "	7 @ 8½
4-4 "	8 @11
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8
8-oz. " "	8½@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9
Cambrics	5½@ 6
Ticks, mattress	5½@ 9½
" Feather	12½@18
Yarns	85@90c

Hardware.

Business continues dull. No changes.

Axes $6.50@$9.00. Anvils 10@12½ ⅌ lb. Bellows $9.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B., 12½c ⅌ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½c ⅌ lb. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50. Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 40@60c; good demand: Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2¾ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.85. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65. Grain cradles $28.00@$36.00 per dozen, owing to number of fingers.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Trade is not very active in the drug line. No changes are necessary.

Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafetida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 6@8½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@50, shellac 35@45.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

Business is dull, and sales are light. Nothing new is noticed in this department. Prices remain unchanged.

Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.00; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50, gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.00; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and Georgia brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$5.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$5.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

In addition to the vegetable supply, we notice a few cherries, peaches and plums are now for sale on the market. The supply, however, is very limited and prices are quite high. Strawberries are not so plentiful now, but the demand is good. The demand for spring chickens is greater than the supply.

Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c. per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 5c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen; strawberries 15@25; per quart.

POULTRY, ETC—Spring chickens 20, 25 and large size 30c; eggs 10c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; southern flour dull; common to fair extra $1.75@$5.60; good to choice do. $5.63@$8.75. Wheat in moderate trade; ungraded winter red $1.12@$1.15; No. 1 do. $1.16@$1.16½. Corn fully ½c higher and more active: ungraded 41@44½. Oats dull; No. 3 37@37¼. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes quoted at 10¾@14; job lots 10¾@15. Sugar quiet; Cuba 6⅜; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅛@6⅜; prime 6⅜; refined less active. Molasses in moderate trade and about steady. Rice in fair demand and unchanged. Rosin quiet at $1.40 for good strained. Turpentine dull and weak; 27⅛ asked. Pork dull and again lower; new mess spot quoted at $10.0@$10.12½; old mess, spot $9.00. Middles quiet; long clear quoted at 4.95; short clear 5; long and short clear 5. Lard, prime steam 6.25@6.30. Whisky dull; $1.04½ bid; $1.05 asked. Freights firm.

LOUISVILLE, May 27—Flour quiet; extra $3.00 @$3.25; do. family $4.00@$4.25; A No. 1 $1.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat steady; red and amber inferior to choice $1.05@$1.10. Corn scarce and firm; white 44; mixed 39. Oats steady and in fair demand; white 36, mixed 34. Pork steady at $10.00@$10.25. Lard steady and in fair demand; choice leaf, in tierces 7½; on keg 8¼. Bacon steady; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5¼; clear sides 5½. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3¾@3¾; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5⅛. Sugar-cured Hams 8¼@9¾. Whisky $1.02.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Flour dull unchanged. Wheat easier; red $1.04@$1.09. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed 39@39½ cash; 38@3-½ seller June. Oats dull and drooping at 34@37. Pork quiet at $10.00. Lard in good demand; current make 6.05; steam 6 10. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders quiet at 3½@3.60; short ribs in good demand at 4.55@4.57½ cash; 4.60 seller June; 4.70 seller July; short clear sold at 4.75. Bacon steady and in fair demand; shoulders 4⅛; short ribs 5⅛; short clear 5⅜. Whisky in good demand and a shade higher at $1.02. Butter in good demand; fancy creamery 18@20; choice western reserve 13 @16; prime to choice central Ohio 7½@11. Sugar firm; hards 9@9½; A white 8¼@8¾; New Orleans 6¼@7¼. Hogs quiet.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Flour in fair demand and steady. Wheat unsettled; generally lower; active, irregular; opened weak and lower but closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.00½ cash; $1.01½ June; 98¼ July; No. 3 do. 81. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; 33¼@36⅝ cash; 35¼ June; 36¼@36⅜ July; 37⅛ August. Oats in fair demand and steady; 28⅛ cash and June; 29⅛ July. Pork active, firm and higher; $9.65 cash and June; $9.75 July; $9.85 August. Lard steady and firm; 6.07½ cash and June; 6.10 July; 6.22½ August. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 3.65; short ribs 4.65; short clear 4.85. Whisky steady and unchanged. At the close wheat was unsettled; $1.01 bid, $1.01¼ asked June; 98⅛ bid July. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firmer and ⅛ higher. Provisions firmer but not quotably higher.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Flour steady; double extra fall $1.60@$1.65; treble extra do. $4.85@$5.00; family $5.20@$5.40; choice to fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat firm for cash but lower for options; No. 2 red fall $1.13 cash; $1.12¾ May; $1.11½@$1.11⅝ June; $1.04⅛@$1.04¼ July; $1.01⅞@$1.02¼ August; No. 3 do $1.09@$1.10—according to location. Corn opened easier and closed firm; No. 2 mixed 34¾@35 cash; 34⅛@35 June; 35¼@ 5¼ July. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 30¾@31 cash; options dull and lower to sell. Whisky steady at $1.05. Pork steady; jobbing at $10.00. Lard held at 6.10. Bulk Meats steady; clear ribs 4.70. Bacon unsettled; clear rib 5.15@5.20; clear sides 5.40@5½.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Flour firm; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$5.00; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.25@$4.50; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern steady; western firm but lower; southern red $1.14@$1.16; amber $1.17@$1.18; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.16½; No. 2 western winter red spot and May $1.12⅝@$1.12¾; June $1.12⅝@$1.12¾; July $1.11⅞@$1.11⅞. Corn, southern quiet; western firm; southern white 50; yellow 45¼. Oats firm and a shade higher; southern 35@37; western white 35@36; western mixed 33@34; Pennsylvania 35@36. Rye quiet at 59@60. Hay steady; prime Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$14.00. Provisions steady. Pork, mess $10.75. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 3¾@4; clear ribs 4¾@5; packed shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5⅛. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6; hams 9½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7. Butter quiet; prime to choice western packed 13@15. Eggs firm at 12. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 10½@14¼. Whisky dull at $1.07@$1.07½ Sugar quiet.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26, 1879.

Miss H Satterwhite, Covington; David Thomas, Valdosta; Jas Gillespie, Ala; D B Plumb, Augusta; C V Nesbet, Central, S C; D J Donahoo, Lake Superior; D A Henning, Air-Line; T W Gilmer, Air-Line; M Long, Charleston; A T Akerman, Cartersville; John Enright, Lula Junction; Tom Edmondson, Gainesville; H M Wilson, Marietta; Geo D Phillips, M and N R R; Wm H Terrie, Baltimore; E M Brown, Griffin; Geo Richardson, Philadelphia; Jno E Poole, Savannah; J J Mickelberry, Spalding county; R Palmer, N Y; J L M Estes, Macon; A W Port, Newnan; Wm J Braman, Augusta; E J Casgrove, Augusta; E P Speer, F G DuBignon, Milledgeville; O A Dunson, LaGrange; J R Gladny, Buena Vista; W H Gilbert and lady, Barnesville; J B Johnson, Augusta; W F Findley, Gainesville; J A McCool, Charlotte; T C McClendon, Macon; R K Waring, Baltimore; P E Dennis, Talbotton; J B Gaston, Gainesville; R R Hargis, Bartow county; Jas W Robertson, Roswell; W D Barker, Rutledge; Geo Todd, St Louis; Thos P Janes, Greensboro; T W Bearden, Rutledge.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26, 1879.

E Hartman, Baltimore; G B Rossell, U S A; G M Guerrant, Danville, Va; H L Haralson, Georgia; Charles L Charlton, Brunswick; A K Childs and wife, Athens, Ga; Alex M Speer, Griffin; H Rodman, Thos Rodman, jr, P D Gibson, Dr Gibson, Frankfort, Ky; C W Benlan, Jacksonville, Fla; W A Wagner, Frankfort, Ky; James Wood, Danville; R Milton Butford, Washington; Rad T Hitch, Washington; Henry Myers, Philadelphia; H M Harvey, W T Roberts, Fairburn; P M Howard, Georgia; W D Chipley, Pensacola, Fla; A Johnson, Cartersville; M Long, Charleston; R R Beeks, Griffin, Ga; Chas D Blakely, W A Taylor, H M Cottingham, H H Tucker, J C Vigal, J C Hammond, R S Shaw, Ga; O A Dunson, LaGrange; W F Butler, H Hardy, New York; F T Morrell, Chattanooga; P H Ellis, N Y; C D Hill; C E Harman, J H Dawson, Ga; R Dix, Barnesville; Thomas Graeme, Louisville; W M Bradford, Athens, Tennessee; J W Harris, T W Baxter, Cartersville, Ga; C B Baker, St Louis; C H Knapp, Lowell, Mass; O A sanders, Rome; E J Fuller, C R Plumb, G G Crawford, Ga; H Hirsch, Ala; Smith Clayton, R N Ely, Ga; D B Dall, Louisville; Mrs D C Jonas, Monroe, Ga; Miss R E Reeves, St Paul; John R Duncan, Memphis; Mrs R J Putnam, Charleston; R J Fanks, Mobile.

State of Georgia, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of L. W. Hunt and H. J. Lamar, of Bibb county, Georgia, and of Jessie W. Rankin and C. T. Swift, of Fulton county, Georgia, respectfully represents that they together, with such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them, desire to become incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of the state of Georgia, under the corporate name of "THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY." The object of the said corporation is to manufacture and sell in the state of Georgia and elsewhere a certain medical compound, patented under the laws of the United States under the name of "Swift's Syphilitic Specific and Blood Purifier." The capital to be paid in is ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Petitioners desire that said corporation shall have a continuous succession for twenty years with the privilege of renewal from time to time in the future as the terms expire, and the right to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, to make and change from time to time such bylaws binding upon the members of the corporation as may not be inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States, to have power to rent, lease, purchase and hold such real and personal property as may be necessary for the purposes or uses of said corporation, and to dispose of the same at pleasure, and that it have power to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the legitimate execution of its powers and carrying out the objects of its creation.

Petitioners desire that the officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary and Manager—the last two offices to be filled by one person, who shall have the power to bind by contract or agreement the corporation within the scope of the legitimate business of the corporation; and that said Secretary and Manager shall be the only person in whom such power and authority shall vest.

Petitioners further desire that each member or stockholder of said corporation shall be bound for any debt or debts of the corporation only after the assets of the corporation shall have been exhausted, and then only in the same proportion to the whole indebtedness as . . e stock or interest owned by each member or stockholder bears to the whole amount of . . . y paid into or stock taken in the capital stock or fund of the corporation.

Petitioners pray that they may be made a body corporate as aforesaid, with the privileges aforesaid. That this petition may be recorded by the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and that the same may be published in The Daily Constitution, a public gazette of the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton, once a week for one month; and after the expiration of said time that the court may pass an order declaring said application and petition granted.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

MILLEDGE & ELLIS,
Attorneys for petitioners.

A true extract from the minutes of the Superior Court of Fulton county.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.

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Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.

Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

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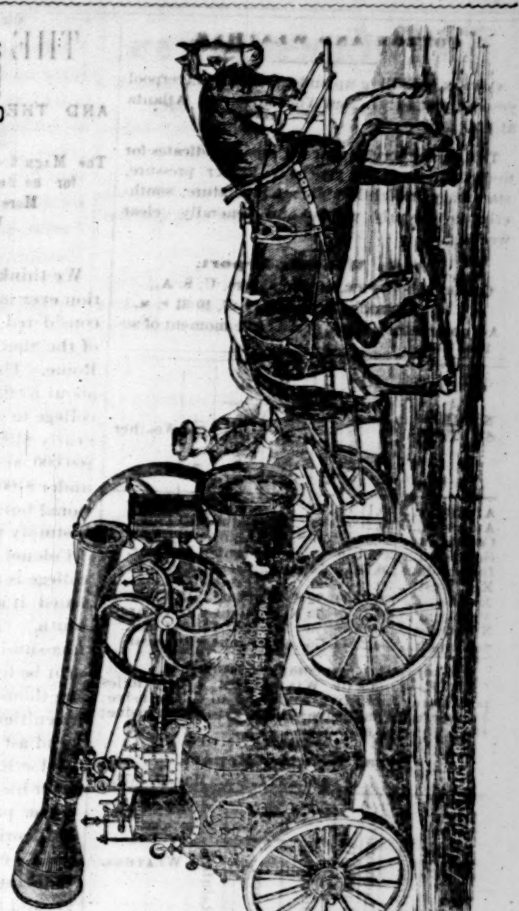

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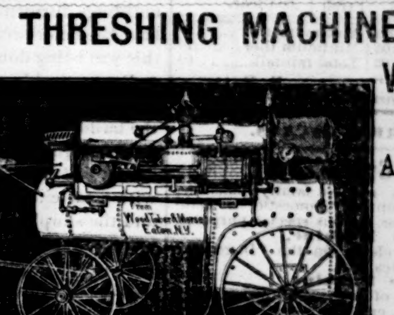

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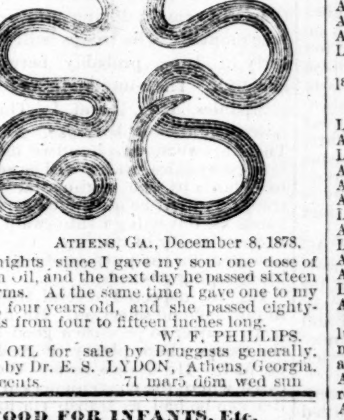
WORM OIL.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!



ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by Dr. E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price, 25 cents. 71 mar5 d6m wed sun

FOOD FOR INFANTS, Etc.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Is used from Maine to San Francisco, bringing with it joy to many mothers. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label. Take no other. Sold by Druggists. 48 may28 d1w sun wed fri & w1w

S.S.S.

PERRY, GA., April 14, 1879.

Gents: I have known and Watched the use of Swift's S. Specific since the year 1827—over 50 years—and have never known or heard of a case of failure to cure when it was properly given. I commenced the use of it myself on my slaves between 1850 and 1855, and continued to the close of the war, and in every case that came within my knowledge it effected a cure. In all my past life I have never known a remedy that would so fully accomplish what it is recommended for.

Yours respectfully,
H. L. DENNARD.

Prepared only by THE

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,

Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by all Druggists.

333feb16 d4m may25—

WANTED

THE NAMES OF ALL AFFLICTED WITH Cancer, White Swellings, Fistula, Dry Catarrh, Scrofula, Cancer of the Womb and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing. He guarantees a cure or no pay. Call and get a sample bottle free of charge at

R. HARTMAN & CO.,
140 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

may20 d1m

MONEY TO LOAN,

The United States Home and Dower Association, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Paid Capital, ... 400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum. Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.

38 may4—dtf wed fri sun&wtf

SEEDS, HARVEST MACHINERY, ETC.

HARVESTING MACHINERY

IF YOU WANT A SEPARATOR, THRESHER, FAN MILL, GRAIN CRADLE, STEAM ENGINE, Taylor's, Traction or Self-Propelling, or any other Harvesting Machinery, call on or send for Circular to

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,

27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

000 may18 dtf

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and Ice-Cream Freezers FOR EVERYBODY.

WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE furnishing Goods, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, Lawn Setters, Flower Stands and Vases; Ice-cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice-Boxes, Gas Chandeliers, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Bath Tubs, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters Supplies, Tinners' Trimmings and Findings, in fact, anything you want in our line. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated, so come and see us as we are fully determined to keep the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State and at Bottom Prices.

Thanking a generous public for their Liberal Patronage and Respectfully ask a continuance of the same. 36 and 38 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA.

☞ Agents for Knowles Steam Pump.

12 apr13 2m HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 17, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, May 17, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga

000 may23 dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

☞ Only One Change Atlanta to New York. ☜

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. — E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{ Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. } IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.

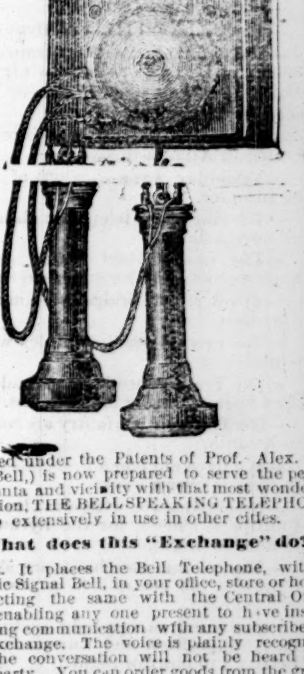
[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 2424.

120 may8 d2m

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF

The National Bell Telephone Co



Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour, 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J. O. JEFFRIES, Manager. 7 may2 dtf

NOTICE

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BUILDING of a Church at Opelika, Ala., will be received by the Building Committee until the first day of June next.

The building is to be of brick—48 feet wide by 80 feet long, with basement 48 feet by 70 feet. Roof of slate.

Bids may be made for the whole work, or for the brick work and wood work seperately.

Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned at the Bank of Opelika.

J. M. McNAMEE,
Secretary and Treasurer Building Committee.

337 may14 dtiljune1

H. CRANSTON & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

41 ALABAMA STREET.

AGENTS FOR THE GEO. FOX STARCH Manufacturing Co., the Miama Oil and Soap Manufacturing Co. Chicago Quotations, Spot and futures, of Meat and Grain received every hour. Futures specialty. "Confidential."

25m 1yd

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middli g uplands, closed in Liverpool yester lay at 7d; in New York at 13; in Atlanta at 12c.

THE Signal Service Bur au report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, generally higher pressure, stationary or slightly higher temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 27, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.11	77	49	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.21	72	80	......	Calm	.09	Fair.
Corsicana	30.09	7-	61	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.14	76	69	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.13	78	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.11	77	91	E.	Fresh	.03	Fair.
Mobile	30.15	75	72	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgom'r	30.13	78	74	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orlean	30.15	76	73	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.23	74	76	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 27, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.12	73	67	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.10	86	41	W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.0-	89	32	W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
4:06	30.03	89	31	W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.11	78	49	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.11	77	49	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.099	Maximum ther	.90
Mean daily ther	79.05	Minimum ther	.70
Mean daily humid	49.93	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878–d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Funeral notice of Mrs. P. M. Holland.
Notice—A. B. Simms.
Ridge's Food for Infants, etc—Woolrich & Co.
Notice in Bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
To whom it may concern—T. L. Snead.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Central Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

You are hereby ordered to assemble at your Lodge room, this morning at 11½ o'clock (sharp), to attend the funeral of Brother P. G., R. C. Buchanan.

Members of sister lodges in the city are cordially invited to attend.

By order of L. H. HALL, N. G.
A. L. KONTZ, R. S. 563 may28 d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 28, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Dog carts are almost due.

—Peaches are on the market.

—Picnics will soon be gone.

—The boulevard is in excellent order.

—Don't forget the Temperance Lyceum benefit at DeGive's to-morrow night.

—Several fine new equipages are daily seen on the streets.

—The fourth of July will surely be celebrated in Atlanta in style.

—Yesterday was a slice out of the center of summer.

—The ring of the telephone alarm is heard all over Atlanta.

—The new United States court-house looks as cool as an ice cream saloon.

—Broad street bridge is soon to receive attention.

—The new railroad schedules work beautifully.

—The Temperance lyceum had two hundred visitors during Monday last.

—The Thirteenth infantry are coming back to Atlanta.

—We have not had a first-class strawberry festival in over a week.

—Reserved seats, without extra charge, at Phillips & Crew's, for the Lyceum benefit to-morrow night.

—The Atlanta merchants are slow in encouraging the committee on races for the fair next fall.

—One hundren sun-light pictures of the Paris Exposition and Europe at large, at DeGive's to-morrow night.

—The Thirteenth infantry, now at New Orleans, will spend the summer in Atlanta and will camp somewhere near Ponce de Leon springs.

—Help the most useful of public institutions by going to the Lyceum benefit to-morrow night.

—There will be a grand excursion to Toccoa Falls next Saturday. The train will leave at 7 and return at 6. Fare for round trip to Toccoa, one dollar. The moon will be in the full, and the return will be a beautiful moonlight ride.

—DeGive's opera-house to-morrow night. Paris Exposition views for the Lyceum benefit. Only 25 cents admission.

—We have received from Cadet W. W. Forsyth, who represents the Atlanta district at West Point, an invitation to the farewell hop to be given to the graduating class, on the 11th of June. The invitations are beautifully engraved. Cadet Forsyth will spend his furlough in Atlanta and will be here by the 1st of July.

—Secure your seats at once to see the beautiful pictures at the Lyceum benefit to-morrow night.

—The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle pays the Fifth artillery this merited compliment: "The Fifth artillery has already won almost as great a popularity in Atlanta as it enjoyed in Charleston. The officers are thorough gentlemen, whom it is a pleasure to know. The band is called into use here on all public occasions."

—Amusement, instruction and benevolence combined in the benefit exhibition to aid the Lyceum. DeGive's opera-house to-morrow night. Admission 25 cents; gallery 15 cents.

—We call attention to a communication in another column signed "Fifth Ward" about the condition of a sewer that has cost the citizens of Atlanta more than would take to make a perfect system of sewerage all over the city. We will find by waiting a short time that some one is penny-wise and pound-foolish about this matter. It will be too late to lock the stable-door when the horse has been stolen.

—Mr. Julius L. Brown received as a present from Dr. Simpson, of South Carolina, a lot of old Indian beads dug up near Charlotte, North Carolina, by Mr. Kirvy. He came across an old Indian grave containing the skeletons of seven full grown Indians and a small one. These beads were i cased in clay and near the bones of the skeletons. The beads are evidently the work of white men, nicely made, of blue color. Mr. Brown will deposit them with the Young Men's library cabinet.

Thanks.

Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray desire to return their sincere thanks to the firemen and policemen who rendered such efficient service at the fire yesterday morning.

THE SEVEN HILLS

AND THE CITY SET THEREUPON.

The Magnificent Gift of Colonel Alfred Shorter for the Benefit of Education—A Monument More Enduring than Marble—A Visit to the School.

We think that probably the finest donation ever made by a Georgian, all things considered, is the building and endowment of the Shorter college by Col. Shorter, of Rome. This gentleman is said to be worth about $300,000. He has donated this superb college to the Baptist church at a cost of nearly $100,000. He has a'ready spent over $60,000, and it is thought he will not stop under $100,000. There is not a finer educational building in the southern states. It is simply perfect in its way.

Colonel Alfred Shorter, after whom this college is named, in princely generosity donated it as a "gift to the daughters of the south." He is one of the few men who is unassuming in all the affairs of life. Whether it be in a commercial transaction involving thousands of dollars or in the pleasant amenities of social life, he is the same quiet, steadfast gentlemen, doing with might what he doeth, yet not telling to his left hand what his right hand hath done.

The property on which the college was built originally belonged to the Cherokee female college, from whom Colonel Shorter purchased it. The work for repairing the ground for the building was placed under the supervision and direction of Colonel C. M. Pennington, than whom no better supervisor could be found. In fact, he was given plenary power over everything—grounds, buildings, furniture, etc. Nor could grounds have been more artistically arranged. While this was being done, Mr. Bruce, of Parkins & Bruce, architects of Atlanta, was employed to prepare the plans for the building. When these were done and accepted the contract was let to Mr. J. A. Cooley, of this city. Colonel Pennington with a carte blanche from Colonel Shorter and the simple request that he would assume control, and that nothing should be used in the erection of the building that would not bear the test of the severest trial, commenced the work and pushed it to a speedy completion. It is a remarkable fact that he has never since that time offered a suggestion or expressed a wish in reference to any part of the college or dormitory.

The college is a three-story brick, trimmed with stone, 75x130 feet, surmounted by tower and observatory. On the first floor are two reception rooms, music and primary rooms, and the Polymnian society rooms, and the memorial chapel. Of this splendid creation of the designer's and artist's imagination, it is impossible to convey a correct idea in a short notice. The memorial window to Mrs. Martha Shorter, deceased wife of Colonel Shorter, is regarded as the most perfect conception and execution of any like painting in the south. It was valued at $1,200 by the artist. It has eight representations from the scriptures which are appropriate in commemorating the pious, charitable and godly life which was lived by the true woman of whom it is a memorial. Each representation is a beautiful painting in itself. First is a woman sitting earnestly reading from an open Bible: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." Next, prayer is represe ted by the woman kneeling with a glorified face upturned in devotion. Then the woman gives alms to a little child. The religious faith which she adopted is shown by the scene of Christ's baptism by John. Next is when the woman anoints the head of Christ with precious ointment. After which is represented Christ bearing the cross to His crucifixion. Then is shown His resurrection; and last of all is where the freed spirit receives the crown of life.

The walls are beautifully and artistically frescoed in harmony with the window. In fact, the chapel is a perfect piece of mechanical and artistic work.

On the second floor are recitation, and apparatus, music, and cabinet rooms, and the Eunomian society rooms.

On the third floor are recitation and art gallery. This latter is supplied with a full line of busts and models, for a thorough and complete study of art.

Above all these are the tower and observatory—ninety feet high. When it is considered that the building stands on a hill about the same height, above the level of the city, the imagination can conceive faintly of the magnificent views to be had therefrom.

The dormitory, 50x111 feet, adjoining, is regarded by many as the most attractive of the two buildings. Its internal arrangements are thorough. On the first floor are the dining rooms, the floors of which are laid in Howard cement about four inches thick and hard as rock, through which no dampness can penetrate. There are ten large chimneys running through the house with forty fire-places, with grates and iron mantle-pieces, for the purposes of ventilation. There are thirty six rooms for boarders, eighteen feet square, arranged to accommodate four persons each. In addition it contains the president's, professor's and family rooms, and is surmounted by two towers, each 75 feet high.

Water and gas are in each room of the college and dormitory, and the grounds well supplied with hydrants and hose for sprinkling. The grounds immediately around the buildings have been graded and graveled so as to shed all the water that may fall upon them. The drainage is carried through sewer pipes to the Etowah river, more than half a mile away. All the sanitary conditions have been closely guarded and watched and it is believed that they have been made as near perfect as human ingenuity could devise.

The heating arrangements have been modeled after the latest and most approved style. The engine and boiler house is located about 70 feet from eith r of the main buildings, and the heat conducted through pipes, thus reducing to the lowest the risk of danger.

The college occupies the most beautiful location in the city; there are about two acres of ground attached, and this has been terraced and beautified in the most attractive style, and the whole sodded with blue grass, upon which the morning sun, reflecting the dew, presents a picture unsurpassed for perfect beauty. The cost, when fully completed, will not fall short of $100,000, and who will not say that it is a gift to the daughters of the south of which to be proud; made, too, by one whose shrinking from public gaze and public notoriety has ever been his most distinguishing characteristic, which trait makes his gift more to be honored by all.

A NOTE OR TWO ON ROME.

—A short time since we published a letter on Rome and its prospects. We omitted to mention that Rome has two excellent hotels—the Rome hotel, kept in the very best manner by Mr. J. D. Stansbury, and the Choice house, kept in old Virginia style by Mr. J. C. Rawlins. These are two fine hotels, and will furnish a comfortable home to all who may wish to visit Rome for the summer. No pleasanter summer resort can be had.

—In the letter in question, the printers put it "a baser set of men," etc , when it should have been "a rarer set of men," etc. The complimentary nature of the context, however, corrected this error of itself.

—We also omitted to mention the fine cotton compresses that are being operated in Rome. There are two of the best that can be made—one operated by Mr. Lon Morgan, who is said to have made $100,000 in cotton since the war, and the other by Mr. Hice Howell, one of Rome's best young business men.

—We have received several letters of inquiry as to Rome since our letter was published. It has been impossible to answer these letters personally, and we must refer the writers to the letter, as it was published for the information they seek, or to any of the citizens of Rome whose names are mentioned in that letter.

SINE DIE.

Missionary Baptist (Colored) Convention—The Theological Institute in Atlanta a Fixed Fact.

The convention met at 9 a.m. yesterday. Rev. W. J. White was re-elected treasurer.

The convention resolved hereafter to elect its officers by ballot.

The committee on temperance reported intemperance as dying out among the colored people, and urged pastors and officers of the church to use every effort to suppress the evil.

The subject of the theological institute and the proposition of the American Baptist home mission society in relation thereto was discussed at length and with great warmth. The matter was referred to a committee of seven, of which Rev. F. P. Johnson was chairman. The committee, after deliberation, reported that the trustees be authorized to proceed at once to form a union with the American Baptist home mission society, but such action not to be construed as compromising any of the rights of the convention, and that the members of the board of trustees from the convention be increased from two to five.

Sidney Root, one of the trustees and corporators, in a lucid and explicit manner explained to the convention the proposition of the American Baptist home mission society. Rev. J. W. White gave a succinct history of the movement in Georgia. On motion the report was disagreed to and the convention resolved to accept the proposition of the American Baptist home mission society.

The convention by a rising vote returned thanks to S. Root for his efforts, and authorized him to telegraph the action of the convention with their greetings to the American Baptist home mission society now in session at Saratoga.

The convention by a rising and unanimous vote elected Rev. Frank Quarles and Rev. W. J. White as members of the board of trustees on the part of the convention.

The convention then returned thanks to God for the peaceful and harmonious result attained, led in prayer by Rev. W. H. Robert.

The committee on services of Rev. F. P. Johnson recommended that he be paid $36 for extra services in nine months.

The committee on education endorsed the plan of holding ministerial institutes and the work of Rev. S. W. Marston and Rev. W. H. Robert. The president highly complimented Dr. Robert.

Rev. W. J. White elected corresponding secretary for Sunday-school work and convention.

The committee on education took high ground for an educated ministry and urging ministers to thoroughly equip themselves for their work. They recommend immediate steps for the erection of the theological institute.

The printing of the minutes was given to Rev. Howard Buntz, jr., of Albany.

The plan of holding Sunday-school institutes was endorsed; the clerk was paid $25 for his services, and he was instructed to furnish each Sunday-school with a copy of the minutes.

The committee on the matter of the Mt. Zion association reported that the association remain in the convention, as there was no reason why it should not. They recommended the president to give them kind advice, which he did in a truly Christian style.

Rev. G. Arrington was appointed a member of the Sunday-school board to fi l a vacancy, and the other old members re-appointed.

Rev. L. T. Smith, of Cartersville; Rev. T. F. Sims, of Newnan; Rev. Henry Williams, of Macon, and Rev. Green McArthur, of Columbus, were appointed members of the board of trustees of the convention to fill vacancies, and the other old members reappointed.

The convention endorsed the plan of holding a perpetual Bible school either monthly or weekly, as convenient.

A resolution was adopted requesting the pastors of the churches in Augusta to request the children to authorize the turning over of $800 contributed by them to the school in Augusta to that in Atlanta.

Thanks were returned to the citizens of Atlanta, white and colored, to the churches, to THE CONSTITUTION and Index, and to the several railroads.

Rev. D. W. Gwin was invited by the convention to preach to them at night, which he consented to do.

Rev. W. H. Robert has been of great service, and his labors are highly acceptable and profitable among the colored people. He is very useful, and the hope is expressed that he will remain in the state.

The finance committee reported the receipts at the convention, $938.95; received by the treasurer, $135; total, $1,073.95.

Rev. F. Quarles, Rev. J. C. Bryan and Rev. W. J. White, elected members of the state mission board.

The executive board was located in Macon.

Pastors were requested to take a collection during the year, for the proposed educational buildings in Atlanta.

The present lot purchased for the seminary to be left in the hands of the board of trustees to be disposed of, and money used for educational purposes.

Rev. George Banks, of Forsyth, was recommended to his brethren throughout the state.

Twelve hundred copies of the minutes were ordered printed.

Thanks were returned to the officers and boards of the convention.

Rev. L. T. Smith, of the Cartersville church, explained the condition of his church, asking the prayers of the convention and any material aid they can render. They owe $1,700 on it.

The convention adjourned sine die.

COMING BACK.

The Thirteenth United States Infantry to Summer in Atlanta.

From Capt. P. H. Ellis, of the 13th United States infantry, now stationed at New Orleans, who has for some days past been a guest of the Kimball house, we learn that it is the intention of the commander of the troops to remove them to Atlanta where they will remain during the heated summer months. The troops will reach here early in June, probably between the 1st and 10th. The command consists of four companies, A, H, D and I. The troops are now at Jackson barracks, New Orleans. There are about two hundred men in these four companies, which will be accompanied to Atlanta by the regimental band. The troops will not be quartered at McPherson barracks, but will go into camp somewhere in the vicinity of the city. Captain Ellis is now here for the purpose of selecting suitable camping grounds.

He has inspected several tracts, but has so far made no selection. He finds it a difficult matter to procure a good location for the troops where plenty of good water can be had. He desires to get the troops located where the conveniences of a street car line can be had, as transp rtation is a matter of great importance with the officers and the men. Captain Ellis thinks that from the number of locations now under his eye that he will make a selection some time during the present week. It will be remembered that this regiment was here last summer when the yellow fever was raging in New Orleans, and that it camped at the end of Pryor street, near the corporate limits. The officers and men were much liked, and we are glad that they are again to visit us. Last year when these troops vacated Jackson barracks, New Orleans, and came to Atlanta, ten men were left as a guard for the barracks and the government property left behind. Of this number, nine of them were taken with yellow fever, and six were buried from the effects of that terrible disease. This year we learn that the barracks will be entirely deserted, and none of the troops will remain to look after either the grounds or the property. The troops that were for a long time stationed at Baton Rouge have been sent away, and soon there will be no troops belonging to the regular army stationed in Louisiana.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

To Which a Fifth Ward Man Calls Attention.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I would beg, through your columns, to call the attention of our city authorities to a public nuisance in the northwestern portion of our city. It is the mouth of the sewer known as the "Walton spring sewer," emptying at Baker street crossing a great concentration of filth—pouring out its poisonous effects almost in the midst of one of the thickliest settled portions of our city. We were promised early last summer that it should be extended to Alexander street. The work that was done was begun late in the summer, and was not completed so as to turn the filth through it until in August or September. Why wait until the sickly season is upon us, if going to do anything with it at all? Can we expect parties from other sections to stop with us for health when our own people are leaving for fear of the effects. I heard one of our best citizens (a physician) say yesterday that on last Sunday night he had to, late in the night, get up and let the windows down to shut out the offensive smell. Another good citizen (both good tax-payers) say they were going to leave the city with their families if not abated very soon. Is such to the interest of our city? It occurs to me it should be attended to at once—not when the people are all sick or gone. I invite any one with the organs of smell to visit on Saturday or Sunday nights, Harris, Baker, or any of the streets near (getting the wind from the mouth of the sewer). If they do not say it is needed at once we will await the tardy movements without a murmur.

FIFTH WARD.

The Hibernian Picnic.

The Hibernian benevolent society will picnic at Vinings' Station to-day. The train will leave at 7:30 this morning, sharp. As is already known the Hibernian picnics lead the rest in the way of real enjoyment, good music and dancing. If you want a day of real pleasure be at the depot and go with them to Vinings' this morning. See their advertisement elsewhere.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The New Building of Messrs. Traynham & Co. Burned.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock a most disastrous fire occurred in the large building of Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray, located on Decatur street adjoining the Willingham property. An alarm of fire was sounded shortly before that hour and the department, with their apparatus, turned out in full force. Upon arriving at the scene it was discovered that the flames were making their way out of the roof covering the rear portion of the store of J. B. Jones & Bro., which is located in in the building of Messrs Traynham, Geise & Ray. The energy of the firemen and the water from their engines were at once directed at this portion of the building for the purpose of putting out the flames and saving as much of the property as possible. The fire burned very rapidly, and soon the flame had spread to the store adjoining, occupied by the owners of the property, and also to an extensive ware-room, above which was filled with wood-work consisting of doors, blinds and sash-frames. After steady and hard work for about an hour the firemen succeeded in getting control of the fire, and shortly afterwards the last vestige of the flames had been put out by the numerous streams of water that were kept continually pouring water upon them. Owing to the unusual energy displayed by the fire department, the loss is much less than it was at first anticipated. Below we give a diagram of the building:

From what we can learn with reference to the origin of the fire, we are forced to believe that the fire originated from a lamp which had been left burning in the rear of the store of Messrs. J. B Jones & Brother, where the fire was first discovered to be located. The private watchman of Messrs. Traynham, Guise & Ray, says that he at first discovered the fire while walking around to the rear of Jone's store, when he saw a small blaze coming out of the side of the roof, and also smelled burning kerosene. He gave the alarm promptly, but it was several minutes before he could get any one to come to his assistance. He says that there was some one in the store of Mr. Jones until eleven o'clock, and after that hour the store was lit up, as is usual, in the rear, with a kerosene lamp. Near this lamp, we understand, is the place where the oil is kept, and it is quite likely that it was the burning of this oil that reached the olfactories of the vigilant watchman.

Jones & Bro. had about $1,500 worth of assorted groceries in their establishment, and were insured to the extent of $1,000 with the Merchants and Mechanics fire insurance company of Richmond, of which W. W. Haskell is the agent. Nearly all of their goods are a total loss, having been burned before the firemen could gain control of the fire.

The store located in the middle of the building is the one occupied by Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray, the proprietors of the property. It is in the shape of the letter "T." The back part of the store was used as a paint-room, in which was stored a large quantity of paints and oils. In the front portion of the establishment was kept a large and extensive supply of building material and builders' hardware. This stock of goods is badly damaged. Afore was located a room in which was stored about $500 worth of doors, sash-frames and blinds, all of which, as near as we can calculate, is a total loss. The larger portion of this wood-work was entirely consumed by fire and the remaining stock is said to be injured with water to such an extent that it is perfectly worthless. The roof of this store room was entirely burned off and all of the wood-work reduced to charred beams and ashes. Mr. Traynham says that the building had an insurance of two thousand dollars upon it, and that his stock was also insured for two thousand dollars. The property was covered by the Manhattan fire insurance company, of which Messrs. Walker, Boyd & Whitner are the agents. He thinks that the total loss will probably reach three thousand dollars. The other store located in this property was occupied by Mr. Elam Johnson, who was engaged in the grocery and produce business. Mr. Johnson, although he came to Atlanta only a short time since, had managed to build up quite a fine business, and had a stock in his store that was valued at two thousand dollars. Upon this there was no insurance. Mr. Johnson had not covered his stock as he was only getting in his goods and did not wish to take out his policy until he had completed his supply. Some of his goods were saved in a damaged condition from water. He will probably lose several hundred dollars, but will not feel it, as he is not the kind of a man to let such matters bother him.

Running across the entire building at the rear of the store is a fireproof wall, constructed of brick. The wall saved the lumber and planing-mill of Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray from the ravages of the fire, and yesterday, when a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited the scene, the mill was running as though nothing at all had happened. The occupants of the stores will resume business as soon as possible and Mr. Johnson will probably open up again to-morrow, Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray will commence rebuilding the burnt portions of the buildings at once, and the repairing of the damaged portions of the building will be pushed forward.

FUNERALS.

Those That Have Passed Away.

Recently there have been several deaths in Atlanta which have been severely felt by the community.

MRS. CHARLES PINCKNEY,

one of those rare women who adorn the circle of society in which they move. She was a woman beloved by all who knew her. Her funeral day before yesterday was attended by many friends who mourned her untimely decease. She left a desolate household and many friends to mourn her untimely loss. The funeral of

MRS. L. P. GRANT

occurred yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian. The church was filled with the many friends of the deceased. The solemn services were conducted by Dr. Vaughn in a most impressive manner. The occasion was one of the most beautiful illustrations of sorrow at the "death of the righteous" we have ever seen. In her fifty-ninth year, and for nearly thirty-six years had been the wife of the husband she has left desolate. She was the daughter of Mr. Ammi Williams, one of the first settlers of Atlanta, and one of those who first expressed a faith in the future greatness of this city. She was born in Richmond, but for many years past has been one of the best known residents of Atlanta. She was one of the orignal members of the Central Presbyterian church which she always devotedly loved. She leaves four children: Captain John A. Grant, superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad; Mrs. Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Lemuel Grant and Mrs Logan, of this city. Mrs. Grant was a woman whose life was one story of love and charity. She left a blessed memory in many a heart which loved her for her quiet unassuming Christian work. It was her delight to relieve suffering and to go about doing good. In the most quiet and retiring manner did she perform those acts of charity which made many a stricken and desolate heart feel a comfort and gladness, and now that she has gone, those who knew her best arise and call her blessed.

Get the Genuine.

The genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder is sold only in cans. Always refuse it if offered loose or in bulk. It is the practice of many grocers and dealers to keep cheap Baking or Yeast Powder loose, and sell it for any brand that is called for. We, therefore, caution purchasers to see that they get it only in cans, under the Label and Trade Mark of the Manufacturers, Dooley & Brother, New York.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. T. B. Lyon, of Barnesville, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. O. A. Clark, of Macon, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. P. M. DeLeon, of Savannah, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. E. C. Wade, of the post-office department, is in the city.

—Mr. F. P. Gray and wife, of Cartersville, are guests of the Kimball.

—Mr. C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, was at the Markham, yesterday.

—B. F. Beach, of St. Louis, is at the Markham.

—Mayor W. A. Huff, of Macon, was registered at the Markham house yesterday.

—Mr. A. M. Robinson and lady, of Social Circle, were in the city yesterday and were guests of the Kimball.

—Mr. Lewis Scheussler, one of "ye old citizens" of Chambers county, Alabama, is stopping at the Markham house.

—Mr. George S. Jones, one of the solid men of Macon, is stopping at the Markham.

—Mr. James Martin, cashier of the Pullman car company at Louisville, and Mr. B. Haggin, a broker in the same city, are registered at the Markham house.

—It is rumored that Captain Henry Jackson will be elected captain of the Atlanta Cadets vice Captain Ed. S. McCandless, resigned.

—Dr. U. O. Robertson, of the Atlanta Hygenic institute, accompanied by his bride, nee Miss Hozine, of Chicago, arrived in the city by the Kennesaw line, yesterday.

—Judge McCalla, of Conyers, can be found at the Markham, where he is stopping a day or so. He is accompanied by Mr. A. A. Zachry.

—Mr. M. S. Belknap, a noted contractor, of Louisville, and builder of the customhouse in Nashville, is stopping at the Markham. He is very favorably impressed with the handsome buildings to be seen in this city.

—J., the B. P., has a monster specimen of the horned owl at his office, which, though young, measures three feet from tip to tip of its wings. He has also a very rare curiosity in the shape of a pet bat.

—Gainesville Southron: Miss Lula DuPre, who has been in the city several months visiting relatives, left for her home in Atlanta Thursday evening, accompanied by Mrs. C. W. DuPre. She has won many friends (and several of the boy's hearts) during her stay here. Come again, Miss Lula, but don't capture any more of the professionals' hearts.

Hook and Ladder Picnic.

The Hook and Ladder picnic at Marietta yesterday was a great success in every way. The several picnic trains carried out the boys and their guests. Their beautiful new truck was also taken along and was greatly admired in Marietta. The party was most cordially welcomed by the people of this hospitable town, and everything possible was done for their pleasure. The company made a run with their reel and made 300 yards in the remarkable time of fifty-nine seconds, and sent a man to the top of a ladder who slid down and was back on the truck by the time the feat was performed. Last night there was a hop in honor of the Atlanta boys which they enjoyed very much. They returned home last night all happy after the day's recreation, and ready to visit the beautiful city again as soon as possible. The Kennesaw house entertained the guests very handsomely.

The Home and Dower Association.

We publish elsewhere an editorial from the Sunday Gazette concerning the Home and Dower association, operating in this city. The Home and Dower has had business transactions with many of our most cautious and careful citizens, and they indorse it in the highest terms. The association works upon the principle of bringing together small sums that are useless in themselves into an efficient whole. It is a savings bank in principle, and is safe in its operations. We commend the Home and Dower to our readers, as a praiseworthy institution. It affords a capital medium for investment, and has funds in any quantity to loan on good security.

The Prisoner Coleman.

As will be seen from our telegraphic columns the attorney-general has recommended that Coleman, the prisoner now at McPherson barracks, be saved from death and have his sentence commuted for life-time imprisonment. Coleman murdered a woman in 1866, under most aggravating circumstances. He has been under sentence of death several times and has been saved. His horrible crime has been so frightfully flared in the public gaze of late that it is now pretty well understood. Coleman is lucky to escape death.

Captain C. E. Dyke.

We were glad to welcome in our sanctum on last Saturday Captain C. E. Dyke, editor of the Tallahassee Floridian. Captain Dyke is one of the most reliable and capable of southern journalists, a trifle old fashioned perhaps, but strong and trenchant. He has always been an honest worker in the democratic ranks, and on political matters his opinion is authority. He is now en route for Washington City with his wife, where he will spend several weeks. We wish him a pleasant and profitable trip.

The New Paper in Atlanta.

Columbus Times, 27th.

I expect to leave for Atlanta on Thursday morning. Persons wishing to subscribe for the Evening Dispatch will please send or leave their names at the Times office to-day or to-morrow. The price of the daily paper is $6 per annum; shorter terms in proportion. The Dispatch will have an excellent telegraphic service, entirely different from that of any other paper in Georgia. The editors of the Dispatch will be J. H. Martin, Bridges Smith, Howard Williams and Cornelius Willingham; the proprietors, Messrs. Miller & Dickson. J. H. MARTIN.

The New Board.

Last night there was a meeting of the directors of the Young Men's library at which the following newly elected officers were installed: President, Julius Brown; vice president, Louis Gholstin; secretary, W. H. Nutting; treasurer, L. C. Jones. Directors, John Milledge, H. K. Mc Cay, Hoke Smith and Patrick Calhoun. The meeting was pleasant and harmonious.

The Home and Dower Association.

Atlanta Sunday Gazette.

We have had frequent inquiries as to the responsibility of the Home and Dower Association operating at this place.

As it is inconvenient to answer the letters of inquiry through private correspondence, we make special and general answer through these columns. We have investigated the affairs of this association, and believe it to be reliable. It has been doing business for sometime, and in response to inquiries, nothing but satisfaction is heard of. The plan upon which the association operates is legitimate, simple and feasible. It is the old story of co-operation—of the aggregate of small means into a powerful and efficient whole. It is the dropping of small sums at stated periods into a treasury that shall at last astonish us with its wealth. The association is certainly well officered in this department. Mr. Whitcomb is a man of strict business habits, and has the confidence of those who know him. We recommend the association to our readers, and feel sure that it is well worthy of their confidence. We will take pleasure in furnishing any special information that may be desired. The association has already hundreds of patrons in Atlanta, whose names can be furnished as reference if it is desired.

Northeast Georgia Fair.

Athens will be full of gayety Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next. The Northeast Georgia fair will open in that city Thursday morning with a series of attractions which will draw a good crowd from all the counties around Athens. We learn that a party will be made up in Atlanta to attend the exhibition in this beautiful city. A series of races will occur. They will bring out the best horse flesh in northeast Georgia to contest for the liberal premiums offered. The people of Athens have always succeeded in their exhibitions and will entertain their visitors this week in the most pleasant manner.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

We have the largest stock of these goods in the South and have recently made material reductions in prices. An elegant line of Bracelets, Rings—plain and set, Gold Chains, Necklaces, Sets, Diamonds, Watches and Solid Silver Bridal Presents have just been received. Goods sent by Express—parties desiring to purchase can examine and return the same, if they do not suit. Orders by mail solicited.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., 34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&w1y

If you want to save money in your purchase of Furniture, go to P. H. Snook, Marietta street. The only first-class stock in Atlanta. $20,000 00 worth now ready.
490 may23 dtf

A HANGING JURY.

The Hull Case in Florida—The Railroad Litigation.

JACKSONVILLE, May 27.—The jury in the Hull case has been out since two o'clock this evening. There is not much chance for an agreement. It is said however that on the first vote eight was for conviction, and four for acquital. The charge of the judge was eminently fair, but in the matter of conspiracy the law was interpreted in harmony with the views taken by the United States district attorney. The trial has caused insense interest, and hundreds of people kept near the jury room all the afternoon.

The railroad cases are nearly closed so far as arguments are concerned. Mr. Carpenter made his to-day. To-morrow will finish the arguments. There were more than twenty lawyers present from abroad in attendance, all having a contingent interest in their settlement.

An attempt was made last night to shoot Mr. J. J. Lucas, proprietor of the Pennsylvania hou e in G i e i l, Alachua county, and a friend of his, while they were sitting at a table writing. Two shots were fired.

OHIO RADICALISM.

A Strong Pressure Noticed for John Sherman.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Full delegations are in the city for to-day's convention, which will be the largest ever held in the state. The chief point of interest centers in the head of the ticket, and the friends of Foster and Taft appear equally sanguine of success. Fosters friends claim to have 305 delegates pledged to his support, while Taft's friends say that counting all opposed to him they still have three hundred and one secured for their chief. Five hundred and fifty-four delegates comprise the whole convention. There is a strong feeling favoring the nomination of John Sherman, and forcing him to accept the leadership, and there is the best authority for saying that if his name is presented, his positive declination will be at once given the convention. There is much less talk about the remaining positions on the tickets. There is much less speculation about the nomination for lieutenant governor. The platform will be brief and vigorous, declaring ... a nation and not a confederacy, and reaffirming the principles of the republican party and its past record; condemning the extra session of congress as unnecessary, and arraigning the state legislature for its alleged disregard of the popular vote in municipal affairs.

Fulton Superior Court.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE A. M. SPEER, PRESIDING.

Judge Speer, of the Flint circuit, is presiding in civil cases this week to alternate with Judge Hillyer.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The first case yesterday was Joseph M. Berry vs W. M. Scott, suit for damages on account of false imprisonment. Berry had sent an order to Scott for a suit of clothes for one of his workmen. Scott accepted the order and delivered the clothing. He asked Berry if it was "all right" and Berry said it was.

Afterwards, Berry not paying as promptly as desired, Scott had him arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences and had him held for several hours. Berry testified that by this arrest he was prevented from taking a train to secure a contract by which he would have made $1,000, and so lost his opportunity. He proved other damages from loss of time, injury to feelings and reputation. He sued for $1,000. Scott, the defendant, appears to have taken no notice of the suit, having filed no plea, employed no attorneys and putting in no appearance whatever about the case. Judge Speer charged the jury upon the law, and the testimony being ex parte was submitted. The jury, to the surprise of everyone, remained out all the forenoon. They were sent to dinner, re-charged, and sent back to their rooms, but when called upon late in the afternoon for a verdict they reported no likelihood of an agreement. This was a novel proceeding and rather stumped the counsel. Judge Speer, therefore, ordered a mistrial entered and discharged this disagreeing jury from the case.

ANOTHER CASE OF QUEERNESS.

This afternoon was taken up in the hearing of a case from Rockdale county, in Judge Speer's circuit, involving the validity of a justice of the peace to his commission and his right to exercise magisterial powers. The points of the case we do not deem it proper now to give, but we repeat the hint of one of counsel that, "if the magistrate is not O. K. there are some very irregularly married couples messing together in Rockdale county!" An opinion upon the question will probably be rendered that will set matters to rights without causing a panic in the domestic relations of that thrifty county.

Court meets at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

United States Circuit Court.

HON. W. B. WOODS, JUDGE PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court of the northern district of Georgia met yesterday morning at the usual hour, with Hon. W. B. Woods on the bench, and during the session, which lasted all day, the following business was transacted:

Case of United States vs. W. E. Hansard, charged with removing distilled spirits. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. Leroy Hardy, charged with illicit distilling. Plea of guilty rendered and sentence suspended.

United States vs. Jacob Buffington, charged with retailing leaf tobacco. Plea of guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. H. J. Benefield, charged with removing distilled spirits. Called and continued.

United States vs. John B. Pritchett, charged with illicit distilling. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. W. C. Aikin, charged with illicit retailing. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

Court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

A NEW COTTON PROCESS.

What the "Clement Attachment" is Capable of.

NORCROSS, GA., May 18.—Editors of THE CONSTITUTION: On the Air-Line road, near Westminster, South Carolina, there is in successful operation, a "new process" cotton mill, which has been quietly at work a little over one year, making money for the proprietors, and turning out a thread of the most superior quality.

The machinery for this new process is known as the "Clement attachment," and is the invention of a Mr. Clement, of Tennessee.

A few days ago I took the morning train and crossed over into South Carolina, for the especial purpose of investigating this new enterprise, was welcomed by the Messrs. Striblings and shown through the mill. The machinery is well arranged, and working splendidly in all its parts. The proprietors have large views of the prospects of this new industry, and of the great benefits offered through it to the cotton states. I was much impressed with this intelligent statement of facts and important claims for the new cotton process.

Mr. J. V. Stribling, the constructor of the Westminster mill, is quite a young man, has decided mechanical genius and much practical sense. The Clement attachment having attracted his attention he investigated it at once, and was so favorably impressed that he induced his father and the other neighboring farmers to invest with him, and the present Westminster mill is the result of his energy and skill.

It is located on a small creek or branch, with a capacity of about six or eight horse power. The building is a cheap one, frame, undressed, with two stories and a basement. The machinery for driving the mill is all in the basement. A single band, and it boxed, turns all the factory machinery above, which consists of, first on the upper floor, the cotton cleaner. This is a boxed cylinder with a hopper into which the cotton in the seed is poured. The cylinder makes 1,200 revolutions in a minute, and being armed with spikes, thrashes out all the dirt and trash, leaving the cotton as white as when it first dropped from the boll. It is now weighed in a small pair of scales and placed in regulated quantities on an endless apron, or feed-table, and conducted down a chute to the Clement attachment on the second floor, where it strikes a 64-saw 7 inches in diameter, making only 150 revolutions to the minute. The saws differ from the ordinary saws in being much more delicate, shorter and more pointed, does not cut the lint but gently pulls it from the seed, and at the same time rids it from all motes. An improved brush now removes the lint from the saws in its natural and comparatively untangled state and delivers it to the main card cylinder, the periphery of which traveling faster than the periphoery of the brush, thereby relieves the brush of the lint as rapidly as received, (and in this lies the great secret of the invention, for by this arrangement in working seed cotton, one card is enabled to do five times the work done in working bale cotton).

(Mr. Stribling is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, some of enquiry and some doubting the statement made above. To all such he makes answer, "come and see.")

The lint is next taken from the revolving cards by a set of chopping combs, then the small drawing and can motion is used to reduce the sliver to the proper size for working off on the drawing frames. The carded rolls now beam the Clement attachment and are ready for the spinning frames, then for the reels, the bunch and bale press and for market. All the machinery besides the Clement attachment, is the same as used in all other cotton factories.

The Westminister mill employs six country girls, one boy and a superintendent. The hands cost an average of $7 per month, they finding themselves. The building cost $700, the water-dam and fixtures $300, the machinery $2,500; total investment, $3,500.

Here are Mr. Stribbling's figures for liabilities and resources for the past twelve months, and it should be taken in consideration that this was the first year, and that the difficulties which always attend new enterprises had to be contended with:

LIABILITIES.

150,000 lbs. seed cotton at 2¾c	$4,125.00	
Operation and contingent expenses	1,500.00	—$5,625.00

RESOURCES.

46,000 lbs. yarn at 15c	$6,900.00	
3,600 lbs wastes at 4c	144. 0	
3,000 bushels cotton seed at 15c	450.00	—$7,494.00
Net profit		$1,769.00

It is claimed for the new cotton process:

1. That it will do away with the gin-house, cotton-press, bagging and ties and much hauling.

2. That it will dispense with the many clippings of the middle men, such as speculators, weighing and marking, storage, insurance, commissions, etc.

3. The great margin (between the raw material and the fabrics), which has enriched the north, will be saved and spent at home.

4. That it will employ a large number of women and children whose labor otherwise is valueless.

5. That it will increase largely the population of this country as well as the amount of money in circulation in our midst, and afford better school and church facilities.

6. That it will enhance the value of real estate and increase the demand for the products of the country.

7. That it will draw capital and machinery from the north to this section.

8. That the new process can be run profitably on a small scale, and still more so if the business is enlarged.

9. That it will build up the stations and small towns along the railways as well as various points throughout the country where water power can be found, and where fuel is cheap for making steam; these places will spin the yarn from the cotton in the seed and ship to the market cities where more costly machines will be erected for manufactnring the more complicated fabrics.

10. That the cotton states, no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water for others, will use the means which God has blessed them, and enter into a new era of prosperity unequaled before in this or any other country.

They claim all this and much more that time nor room in THE CONSTITUTION does not suffice me now to tell.

Who will disprove the statements in the article are facts; the claims, are they not reasonable, are they not tangible to the people of the cotton states, especially to the more elevated and healthy regions where the white and more intelligent labor predominates, and where works can be carried on for 300 days in the year? D. U. S.

Edison's Latest.

Chicago Journal.

The latest achievement of Mr. Edison is the electro-motograph. Although it is yet in its infancy, the scope of its utility has already become far more expansive than that of any of Mr. Edison's previous inventions. Probably its most striking feature is its paradoxical power of making the human hand talk; for the hand revolves a little cylinder, and the instrument speaks as it is bidden, and when the hand stops turning, the instrument ceases to speak. At a superficial glance, this principle would seem to be the same as that of the phonograph; but in point of fact there is no essential similarity between the two inventions; they are used for entirely different purposes, and are governed by separate and distinct laws. The phonograph records and preserves the waves of sound; the electro-monograph—or, as it is called when used in connection with acoustics, the "chemical telephone"—records nothing. In the phonograph, the main principle is the indentation of tin-foil on a cylinder, by a small needle attached to a diaphragm, which is set in motion by the waves of sound. In the chemical telephone there is likewise a cylinder and a diaphragm; but with these its resemblance to the phonograph ceases. On the cylinder of the chemical telephone rests a metal arm attached to a diaphragm and the passage of electric waves through such cylinder causes the vibration of the diaphragm. The scientific principle involved in the electro-motograph discovery is diametrically opposite to the main principle in electro-magnetism, and yet it performs in most cases exactly the same functions as electro-magnetism.

In all contrivances hitherto used for producing a mechanical movement at a long distance, the agency employed has been electro-magnetism. Take for illustration the ordinary Morse telegraph. This, as every school-boy knows, consists in the rough of a piece of soft iron around which is coiled a continuous fine wire, through which wire is passed, so to speak, a current of electricity. This current magnetizes the piece of soft iron, which thereupon is enabled to attract a second piece of iron or armature. Here, then, we have a mechanical movement, produced by energy transmitted from a distance. By means of the discovery of the principles of the electo-motograph, Mr. Edison has made it possible to produce mechanical movements at a distance without the employment of electro-magnetism. In other words, had the inventor of the telegraph never lived, and had electro-magnetism never been discovered, we might to-day accomplish the same results by means of the electro-motograph.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

L. WURZBURG.

THE

BAZAR.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

OUR PRICES.

STRAW GOODS AND MILLINERY. HATS.

Azorian Fayal 55 cents
Latest styles Swiss Chip 75 cents,
Modena Fayal 40 cents,
Coberg Straw 65 cents,
Shade Webster Straw, Trimm'd Black Lace and Colored Satin Ribbon, White Twilled Silk Facing 95 cents. Chiloren's Modena Fayal, Trimmed, 75 cts. Leghorn, very cheap. Real French chips.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.
REAL BLACK TIPS 25 CENTS, and upwards for bunch of 3 tips.
Colored 75 cts and upwards.
French Flowers 15c. spray and upwards.

LACES AND RIBBONS.

Real Bretonne Lace, Black and White, 12c, 15c, 18c 20c, 25c, 30c.
Bretonne Scarfing 35 cents yd.
Immense Bargains in Valencinnes and French Real Torchon Lace 2½, 5, 6, 12, 15 cents and upwards.
Double-face Satin Ribbons, No. 5, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 7, 12c yard, 1.10 ps; No. 9, 15c yard, 1.40 ps; No. 12, 20c yard, 1.75 ps.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, No. 4, 8c yard, 55c ps; No. 5, 8c yard, 65c ps; No. 7, 9c yard, 75c ps; No. 9, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 12, 13c yard, $1 ps.

CORSETS,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ties and Bows
Corsets at 35, 50, 65, 75, 95c and upwards
"Our Temptation Corset" does not belie its name, handsomely Embroidered, only 75 cents.

HOSIERY.
Misses' Fancy from 10c a p'ir and up. Ladies' Plain from 5c a pair up; Fancy 10c a pair and upwards. Real Balbriggan 25 cents.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
All Linen only 5c.
Gents' all Linen 10c.
Ladies' extra fine pure Linen only 10c.

BOWS AND TIES.
Swiss Tie Embroideried Edge 15 and 20 cents
Fine Bretonne Duchesse Cluny, 25 cts, 30 cts, and 35c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Manufactured Expressly for us.

SKIRTS.
Wide hem and 8 tucks, 50 cents.
Same style, finer, 65 cents. Ruffle and tucks, 55c. Double ruffle and tucks, 70c. Fifteen tucks, 75c. Ruffle, tucks and emb., 90c. Tucks and emb., $1. Extra fine, Princess style, from $1.15 upwards.

CHEMISES.
Plain but good quality, 30c and 35c. Insertting, tucks and edge, 35, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 70c. Very handsome tucks, inserting and edging, from $1.15 up.

DRAWERS
of every style, 40, 45, 50, 65, 85c and upward.

NIGHT DRESSES. Elegant designs. 60, 65, 90, 95c and up.
Ladies' Wrap'rs from 75c up.

THE Handsomest GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT

54 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

416 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BAZAR.

L. WURZBURG,

THE

BAZAR.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

THE Handsomest GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT

54 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

416 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Domestic Sanitation.

New Orleans Times.

"If every one knew and observed simple rules of health, there would be but little use for doctors," observed an old physician some years ago, and the saying contains much of truth. Most of the ailments prevailing during summer months are traceable to violations of natural laws—laws whose penalty is swift and sure. On Monday the Times gave a few of these simple, common-sense rules of health, and now continues the same.

Bedding and Sleep: Special attention should be given to the airing and sunning of bedding during the summer. The daily turning of a mattress is not sufficient to preserve its sanitary condition; it should be aired and sunned at least twice a week. Of course, to dwell upon the necessity for frequent changes of bed-linen is superfluous. The sleeping apartment should be made an object of special attention. It should be well ventilated, and capable of being thrown open to free access of sunlight. In the morning the windows should be opened wide for at least two hours, and the sun allowed to enter. The bed should be so situated that a draught cannot strike the sleeper. No flowers or plants should be tolerated in a sleeping apartment at night. During the day plants absorb carbonic acid, and are beneficial, but at night they exhale much of it again, and become the means of vitiating the atmosphere. Besides, the perfume of many flowers is injurious in the extreme, when breathed for any length of time.

During the heated term it is the habit with many to discard all covering at night. When they retire, most persons feel so warm that even the covering of a sheet is uncomfortable. So they go to sleep and as a consequence, when the chill air of morning enters the room, take cold—in slight degree perhaps, but still sufficient to impair the general health and predispose to an attack of malaria, congestion or other maladies. The body should never be exposed during sleep, and one or two experiments will convince even the most skeptical that a slight covering will not prove uncomfortable when it has been on the body a few minutes.

The Cable Ship.

LONDON, May 27.—The steamer Faraday, which is to lay the new French Atlantic cable, was entered at the custom house to-dry to clear for New York.

Judge Dillon.

DESMOINES, IA., May 27.—Judge Dillon, it is authoritatively state l, has accepted the position to which he has been elected in the Columbia college.

Trunks repaired, cor. Alabama and Pryor.
may28 d2t wed fri

Trunk factory, corner Alabama and Pryor.
may28 d2t wed fri

Now on Sale!

CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS

TO

Cape May, Long Branch, Saratoga, Niagara Falls, New York City, and all the celebrated Virginia Springs.

THE ABOVE TICKETS, AS WELL AS TO ANY point in the United States, with full and general information are to be had at the Union Ticket Office, No. 13 'Kimball House.'

Write for Circulars or call in person.

SAMUEL WEBB & THOS. McGILL, General Agents
000 may28 d1t

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

—If you want to enjoy the beautiful in art, go with the excursion to LaGrange and visit the Ferrell gardens.

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-dem

Trunks covered, cor. Alabama and Pryor.
may28 d2t wed fri

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35 to 30c. per lb. Send in your orrders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.
mar2 d&wtf

Practical Trunk-makers, cor. Ala. & Pryor.
may28 d2t wed fri

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."

No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Satchels cleaned, cor. Alabama and Pryor
may28 d2t wed fri

—The Commencement exercises at La-Grange promise to be very interesting on June 11th. Round trip $1.50.

A Sad Accident.

A little child, the daughter of Arthur Banks, Esq., of this city, fell into a tub of hot water yesterday and was badly scalded. The immediate application of Henry's Carbolic Salve, which was fortunately in the house, instantly removed the pain, and the little sufferer is now out of danger.
70 may28 d&w1w

Sample trunks, cor. Alabama and Pryor.
may28 d2t wed fri

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS, COMMENCING ON the 20th day of May, inst., sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Alabama Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, at Talladega, Alabama, for the erection and construction (complete) of a Three-Story Brick Building, 42x76 feet, on the premises of said Institution.

Plans and specifications may be seen by calling on the Secretary of the Institution. The Building Committee reserve the right to accept or reject such bids as they may deem advisable.

By order of the Board.
..... CRUIKSHANK,
A. BINGHAM,
J. H. JOHNSON,
W. TAYLOR,
Building Committee.
339 may14 d2aw2w—wed sun